L. P. Fisher, Merchts Exchange

The Yolo Democrat

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The Yolo Democrat

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

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June 5th, 1877. felw

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W. B. TREADWELL,

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Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. feldw

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

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CREED HAYMOND. D'ERWIN C. ALLEN.

HAYMOND & ALLEN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. ap17w

DR. R. H. PIERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. fe3w

DR. HENRY M. KIER,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

OFFICE—With J. W. Snowball, Main Street, Knight's Landing, Cal. ap22w

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ap21w

DR. A. B. MERRITT,

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WOODLAND, CAL.

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Prospectus of the 9th Volume, 1878-9.

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The volume now in preparation, while it will not suddenly depart from the general course of its predecessors, will yet present many modifications and improvements, the result of study and experience in fitting *The Aldine* to worthily sustain its position as "The Art Journal of America."

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THE ART DEPARTMENT of this volume will be richer in representations of American natural scenery than any of its predecessors. To add a popular decision on the claims of rival localities to the title, "The Switzerland of America," our artists are exploring the wonders of those regions of our country, which have more recently been brought into notice, the Yo Semite and the Yellowstone, the Sierras and the Rockies shall be brought home to the patrons of *The Aldine*—but not to the exclusion or neglect of our glorious old Alleghanies and their more familiar surroundings.

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Boys' Shirts, One Dollar less than Men's.

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Please call and satisfy yourself.

Town Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election will be held on MONDAY, the SIXTH day of MAY, A.D. 1878, for the purpose of electing five Trustees and a Marshal for the Town of Woodland.

The polls will be held at the Engine Room on Main street, will be opened at one hour after sunrise, and will close at sunset.

The following are the names of the officers of election:

Inspector—B. C. Lawson.

Judges—P. C. Fenner and A. W. Hopkins.

By order of the Board of Trustees, April 20th, 1878.

ap2itd GEO. H. JACKSON, Town Clerk.

The Workingsmen's Candidate.

The Workingmen met last Friday evening for the purpose of nominating candidates for the approaching election. A large crowd was present, embracing most of the members of the organization, and many outsiders. The meeting was called to order by the Vice-President. After the members had paid their dues the business of the evening was begun, and Messrs. Follett, Ogburn, House, Armstrong and Dinsmore were placed in nomination for the Marshalship.

Before the voting commenced Mr. Quilty arose and made a motion that all outsiders be excluded from the hall. This motion was voted down unanimously. He then arose and moved that our reporter should be excluded, averring that a "newspaper man would make public all rascality connected with their organization." That is true, for it is the prerogative and duty of all respectable journals to expose all shams and rottenness connected with the administration of law and order. The Workingmen had the good sense to see that anything connected with their workings not admitting of publicity would prove fatal to their Club in the opinion of all honest men, and be it said to their credit they voted down the referred to gag motion with one accord. But two supported it. One was the man who made it; the other one of his constituents. At the first ballot Follet led the van, Armstrong next, Ogburn, House and Dinsmore following up in succession.

After the result of the first ballot was declared Mr. Dinsmore withdrew. A second ballot was then taken, the candidates keeping their respective positions. Messrs. Ogburn and House then withdrew, leaving the field open to Follett and Armstrong. The ballots were again prepared, and the result wa: Follett, forty-six; Armstrong, thirty-four; consequently Mr. Follett will be the Workingmen's candidate for the May election.

Cache Creek and Vicinity.

We had the pleasure on Friday last, of accompanying our worthy Assessor on an assessing expedition in the vicinity of Cache Creek. The appearance of grain is constantly improving, and some fields will soon be sufficiently matured for heading. The barley belonging to Mr. Beamer, who lives in the edge of town, is growing finely, and promises to make an excellent crop. It is winter sown and the weeds have not had much chance to crowd it. It looks even better than the summer fallow. It is not so rank in growth nor so far matured. It will be short, but the yield will be great. The road through the lane at the north of this land is yet in a very rough condition, owing to the scarcity of travel over it. All the farms in this immediate vicinity are looking remarkably well. Bands of sheep roam the fields, and their appearance indicates a healthy condition. Mr. Nelson's place was visited, and shows care and cultivation. Mr. Peart's ranch is mostly sown in barley, and is as promising as could be wished. We stopped at noon at the farm of Mr. Chas. Coll. This is unquestionably one of the finest ranches in the county. He has three or four hundred acres of land sown in wheat, standing waist high, and is all headed out. Mr. Coll has an artesian well on his place. The water was struck at a depth of three hundred and four feet, and rises about two feet above the ground. It flows continually in a stream of half an inch in thickness. He will use this water for irrigating purposes. He has erected a fine windmill, and intends purchasing a steam pump to be used in case of the absence of wind power. This gentleman has things arranged in the most convenient manner for thorough farming, and their arrangement indicates superior judgment of the necessities of a farmer.

Killed by a Fall.

We clip the following from the *Bee* of the 23d: On last Sunday, about a mile this side of Davisville, Alfred D. Smith was thrown from a horse on which he was riding, and in falling struck with such force as to cause the bursting of a blood vessel in his chest, resulting in his death in a few minutes. The deceased was aged 29 years and 9 months, and during the recent Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, had charge of the California Department. His father is well known as having been engaged in the silk raising business, in Yolo county, in connection with a number of residents of this city.

Stonewall Jackson.

A gentleman of Solano county who has just returned from Arizona says he visited the Stonewall Jackson mine where they were blasting out solid virgin silver from one to five inches thick. In this mine they are sinking down on a vein of virgin silver tha is fifteen feet along the ledge and from one to five inches in thickness and are down thirty feet on this wonderful bonanza. There is now, from this mine, a solid piece of virgin silver weighing 600 pounds, on its way to San Francisco for exhibition. Together with this piece in the shipment on the way there are 2,000 pounds of solid silver from that mine.

The Concert.

A crowded house greeted the second concert of the Handel and Haydn Society. Everything passed off pleasantly. The choruses, duets and solos were well rendered, the singers being in excellent voice. The following performers responded to encores: The Ellis' Brass Band, whose playing is exceedingly fine and artistic, and is an honor to our town. Mr. E. F. O'Neal, an exceedingly brilliant player on the guitar, and Misses Peck, Saunders and Levy, whose sweet singing elicited the unqualified admiration of the audience. Woodland should be proud of her talent.

Odd Fellows' Picnic.

The picnic at Dixon on Friday last was a very enjoyable affair. Winters, Madison, Woodland, and all the towns of the two counties were represented. The crowd formed into a procession at the Depot and marched to the Hall, where the exercises of the day were held, which consisted of an oration, music, singing and dancing. Every one reports the occasion one to be remembered. A dance was also given in the evening.

The Weekly *Open Letter* has made its appearance. Typographically it looks much better than the daily did, but the contents are the same.

New Patents.

Through Dewey Co., Patent Agents, San Francisco, we receive the following list of U. S. patents granted to Pacific Coast inventors, for the week ending April 9th, viz: A. Bink, S. F., carriage door; A. Hansen, S. F., sofa bed; C. Raetz, S. F., spinning top; J. A. Rigby, Carson, Nev., governor; A. W. White, San Jose, Cal., pump valve; J. J. Gallager, Davisville, Cal., vehicle gears; D. D. Hayes, S. F., ladder; J. C. Hunt, Sheridan, Cal., grain meter; J. Ostergard, Cherry Creek, Nev., device for holding coin; C. F. Stanfeubeil and J. Staehli, S. F., horse collar; L. Thompson, S. F., napkin holder; J. P. Jones, Gold Hill, Nev., congealing plate for ice machines; T. H. King, S. F., vehicle wheel; R. F. Knox, S. F., quicksilver furnace; (re-issues) C. Stetefeldt, S. F., furnace; (labels) The Western Manufacturing Company, S. F., No. 1 laundry bluing, etc.

Bay-Window Sketches.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I attended the Handel and Haydn concert on Wednesday evening last. No smaller event would have drawn me from the seclusion of my window. I was much pleased with the performance. It was exceedingly good for amateurs, though as such, they disarm criticism. I believe, however that I can offer a few suggestions that may be worthy of attention. First in the qualifications of a good singer comes a good, strong, clear voice. Then follows distinct enunciation, expression and dramatic power. The absence of any of those qualities will necessarily prevent an aspirant for lyric honors from attaining eminence in this art, therefore when anyone studies vocal music they should pay strict attention to these qualities, any of which may be cultivated, though if not inherent, they can never be made prominent. There are a good many fine voices in this society, but they pay more attention to volume than anything else. The crescendos and decrescendor of Miss Saunders are very fine, and occassionally in the voice of Miss Peck will be heard a strain of quiet sweetness. Miss Levy sang very well, and shows the education of a good school. But the male quartette was ——, and several of the choruses. The guitar solo of Mr. O'Neal was very good, although as he played in the high positions his fingering betrayed a nervousness due to the debutant. He is, however, an excellent performer. The piano solo of Mrs. Jackson was excellent and showed a mastery of the instrument. Several of the ladies who attended the concert were dressed in the lately improved short style. This looks very becoming, and I could never see why women would waste so much time and incur so much additional expense merely that their dresses might collect all the dust by sweeping the street. The boys in the pit enjoyed themselves hugely, and were enthusiastic in the praise of a good piano recital or a song.

CLAUDIA CLAYTON.

The Concert of Wednesday Evening.

WOODLAND, April 25, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—It is not often that the people of Woodland have an opportunity of enjoying such a really musical treat as they did last Wednesday evening at Central Hall. The fact is the Handel and Haydn Society did itself great credit and made many new friends by showing the wonderful improvement made during the last six months, especially in the rendering of the Anvil Chorus, which was executed in such a masterly and pleasing manner as to astonish all who were fortunate enough to hear it. It was the piece of the evening, and alone worth the price of the concert. The other pieces sung by the full chorus also showed marked improvement, while the solos were all enchored, they gave such marked satisfaction. Taken as a whole, the concert was decidedly the best ever given in Woodland by home talent, while it has seldom been equaled by any professional troupe, and the people of Woodland should feel proud of a society that has attained such a high standard and accomplished so much in the short time it has been organized. It simply shows that we had excellent material for such a society, and all thatwas needed was to organize and properly bring out the talent that could not be used separately with such good results. The society is still young, and what it did Wednesday evening is only the beginning of what it is capable of accomplishing if discords and disagreements are kept out of the organization and each and all work in the future as they have in the past for their mutual advancement and the good of the society.

Z.

Poor Gee Lee.

Mr. Gee Lee, who keeps a washhouse on Main Street, was arrested yesterday on a complaint sworn out by Henry Ricker, in which the gentleman of suds was charged with maintaining a nuisance. The Celestial was very much astounded when Constable Powers informed him of his arrest, and thought the Government exceedingly tyranical when it would not allow him the privilege of depositing the effluvious emanations of this washhouse where he choosed. The circumstances which led to the arrest were somewhat singular. Tuesday evening a gentleman from the country, and one of Mons. Rickers boaders, was star-gazing in the rear of Gee Lee's house. His abstraction was either due to his feelings, or to whiskey, we don't know which, but presume the latter. However, in his ramblings he came near the place where the Mongolian throws his slops. This cess pool is exceedingly filthy and the effluvium of it can be detected rods away. The stranger came to the pool and not seeing it walked off and was buried up to his arms in the slime. He scaled the banks, and after due deliberation on the subject and a thousand maledictions on the head of the Celestial, he made his way into Mr. Ricker's establishment and reported his condition. The appearance of his customer impressed Mine Host so that he determined on a speedy revenge, and therefore went to the law as the only method whereby he could obtain satisfaction. Gee Lee's case will come up at 10 o'clock to-day. These nuisances should be abated, for if permitted to exist they will undoubtedly imperil the health of our town.

One More Unfortunate.

"Oh, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains." This is an old and true saying, and one the dictates of which should be obeyed. Last Wednesday a young fellow came to Woodland from the country. He had considerable money, and upon arriving in town he purchased a new suit of clothes, and after rigging himself out he proceeded to "take in the sights." He interviewed various saloons, and in the course of an hour he was hardly capable of locomotion. It was in this condition that he chanced to wander to the rear of Gee Lee's house, and it was there that he fell into the cesspool and was nearly drowned. The next morning he was seen traveling from town with his soiled clothes on, a look of melancholy on his face, and to all appearances a sadder and wiser man. Poor fallen humanity, that we should, "with joy, pleasance, revel and applause, transform ourselves to beasts."

A Collision.

While the omnibuses of the Capital and Craft Hotels were returning from the train on Tuesday evening an accident occurred, the effects of which, though not serious, were very unpleasant. The Capital 'bus was in the lead and but a few yards in advance of the other. Jim, the driver of the former, had received orders to stop at the crossing on Third Street. When he arrived at the place he pulled up to permit the passenger to alight. He did not notice the proximity of the vehicle which was following at a rapid trot until the two convenances had collided. James Tackney, was stahding on the rear step of the Capital 'bus, and before he could jump out of the way the wagon tongue struck him, inflicting a severe wound on the leg. The Craft 'bus was shattered slightly, and aside from Mr. Tackney's injury, a great fright, and a few unpleasant imprecations no injury was done.

Pat Murphy, the genial whitewasher, is reveling in the luxury of free board.

WHEAT PER ACRE.

There are many practices and routines among farmers that have been handed down from father to son, and from generation to generation, and adopted without question or reason. Some of these practices are found, upon investigation and test, to be well adapted to some localities and climates, while to others they are not only not well adapted, but even work great disadvantage and loss. It is the province of enlightened and careful experiment to show the true nature and bearing of these practices upon the agriculture of different sections, and to confirm them where they are good, and induce their discontinuance where they are found detrimental. Different soils and different climates, for instance, require different quantities of wheat to be sown to the acre. So the time of year that the seed is put in the ground has much to do with the quantity of seed required. Then, again, the kind of wheat sown, its habits of growth, its disposition to stool, and many other points should be a guide to the farmer in the amount of seed to be used. These also can only be determined by actual experiment, and the publication of these experiments for the benefit of farmers is one of the provinces of an agricultural journal. The Department of Agriculture has done some good work in the collection of experiments in planting different kinds of wheat both in this country and Europe, and we shall avail ourselves of them as found in the Annual Report of the Commissioner. The English experiments have led to the diminution of the amount of seed sown to the acre by the best English farmers, and those made in this country will probably have a similar effect here when the facts are generally understood. We believe that the soil and climate of California favor the practice of sowing as small quantities of seed wheat to the acre as any other wheat-growing country, especially if the seed be put in the ground early in the season and upon summer-fallowed soil. So says the *Bulletin.*

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Exhibition promises to be so exceedingly and so thoroughly a success that one cannot help bitterly regretting the small part which the United States is to play in it. We are to occupy but 5,000 meters of space, while England will fill 23,000 and Austria-Hungary 9,600. Some one has been guilty of rare oversight, and that some one is the people, never willing to let the Government take charge of things which it alone can manage. We lose much more than can be adequately described by allowing ourselves to be distanced in this international festival, but it is too late to change now. No doubt our contributions will be extremely interesting, but there was a certain place for the United States to fill which she has allowed England to take. Much curiosity was excited a day or two since by the arrival of some mysterious-looking cases containing the crown jewels of England; among others—so it is said, although it seems difficult to believe—the famous Kohinoor, which has several times been in imminent danger of passing into the hands of thieves. A special guard of English and French detectives will watch these royal treasures, for there are robbers on both sides of the channel smart enough to spirit away even the jewel casts if vigilance were for a moment relaxed, according to the New York *Post.*

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is not generally known, even in cultivated circles, that the amount of arable soil in America is greater than in Europe, Asia and Africa put together, and can therefore sustain more lives. This is no rash conclusion. I speak from a scientific basis, and I will show you what that basis is: Our continent is narrow, and therefore the winds of the ocean water it well. The mountain chains on the east side of the American continent are low; on the east side of the Old World, are high. From this it results that the trade winds, laden with the wetness of the sea, are attached to our land. The Breadth of the Old World and its high eastern ranges cause the rainless interiors of Asia and Africa. Again, America is the land of fertile plains; the Old World of scorched plains. Our plains run north and south, and so attract and receive the rains. America is high under the equator, the Old World is wide; hence, with as a small surface is exposed to the scorching sun. The result is that the productive soil in the Old World is 10,000,000 square miles, and in the New 11,000,000. Thus bursts upon us in all the light of scientific truth the fact that America can sustain a greater population than the Old World; and, if she can, says the *Coal Trade Journal*, it is unquestionable that some day she will.

GERANIUMS.

The geraniums which have lost their foliage most probably need repotting. Shake off all the earth from the roots, and set them in soil which you have prepared; press the fresh earth around the plants, and give them a little water, keeping them in the shade for a week. Cut them back if they are well grown. They do not require to be kept very warm, only so that they will not freeze. The flowering maple must be taken out of its pot, and the roots washed. Scrub the pot and fill it with new earth, in which reset the plant. Wash slugs off with whale-oil soap, and if this does not prove effectual, smoke the plant with tobacco in a saucer, with a live coal on it, and holding the plant over the fumes.

To say that the British use the Suez canal more than all other nations combined is an understatement of the fact. They use it four times as much as all others combined. In 1877, for example, there passed 1,303 English ships, of 2,688,877 tons, and 360 other ships, of 726,065 tons. There were 85 French ships, 63 Dutch, 58 Italian, 46 Austrian, 40 German, 21 Spanish, and so downward to 3 American and not a single Russian. A like preponderance of English ships was noted in the two years preceding. There were but 9 Egyptian ships. There certainly can be no doubt of the extent to which British interests are concerned in the Suez canal. Though originating in France the project has turned out to be chiefly for British use, behoof, and ownership.

On the ranch of Mr. Prevots, about seven miles west of Rio Vista, the wheat has been damaged to a considerable extent by worms. They are about an inch in length, and have a white body connected in ringlets, and the whole body is covered with red hair. Large sections of Mr. Prevots' farm are laid bare by the pests. It is said that they devour the kernel before and at the time it commences to sprout. We have heard of no plan being suggested for their destruction, says the Rio Vista *Enterprise.*

The flood of bills for the payment of Southern claims seems not to have been checked by recent disclosures on this subject. Of 123 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House yesterday, 37 were for the payment of war claims, and 28 of them were sent to the Committee on War Claims.

IMPORTANT LAND BILLS.

Representative Wigginton has introduced into Congress two very novel and important Land Bills, which are likely to give rise to considerable discussion, but which, after full examination, he thinks will be ultimately passed. They provide for placing pasture lands, and also land which though arid is irrigable under the control of homestead settlers, on somewhat the same principle formerly applied to placer mines. The first Bill deals with all lands in those portions of the United States where irrigation is necessary to agriculture, excepting mineral and timber lands, and excepting all tracts of not less than 320 acres, which can be redeemed by irrigation by means of accessible water, not otherwise utilized or claimed. Any nine or more persons entitled to homestead privileges are to be allowed to organize a pasture district, comprising a continuous tract of such lands of value for posturage purposes only, not exceeding 25,60 acres for each person. Organization is to be made under regulations prescribed by the Interior Department, and no one person's tract shall be entitled to to a greater amount of water than is sufficient for reclamation and culture of twenty acres; nor shall the tract be selected in such manner along a stream as to monopolize a greater amount. Title is to be acquired upon compliance with the general homestead requirements and the various special conditions as to filing declarations, obtaining surveys, etc. The Bill also provides that after pasturage districts are organized, any person may settle on a contiguous pasturage farm and become a member of the district, provided the water for his use can be taken without injuring the rights of previous members. The other Bill contains very similar conditions, when authorizing the organization of irrigation districts. It deals with agricultural lands which can be redeemed only by irrigation, for which there is accessible water, not otherwise utilized or claimed, sufficient to irrigate 320 acres. Each one of nine or more is to be allowed to select eighty acres of such lands, to be utilized jointly or severally, but all to be governed by common regulations. The usual term of homestead settlement is required, but patents will not be issued until after survey, and upon such evidence as the General Land Office may require, that such land has actually been redeemed by irrigation. All the other provisions are identical with those of the Pasturage Bill.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

In spite of negotiations concerning the simultaneous withdrawal of the English fleet and Russian forces from the neighborhood of Constantinople, the prevailing feeling of the English press is one of great uneasiness. It is noticeable that all Berlin specials to English papers are couched in a very despondent tone. They dwell upon difficulties which will be encountered in settling the details of any scheme for withdrawal. The Vienna correspondents write in the same tone. One says: "The aspect of affairs is neither better nor worse. The course of negotiations makes it more and more apparent that Russia meant to make the Congress dependent on some arrangement as to the relative position of her own and English forces. The fact that Russia did not reject the idea of withdrawing to Adrianople, that negotiations have been pending on that basis, shows that they would set great value on the withdrawal of the British fleet beyond the Dardanelles; still as Besika Bay is only about twelve hours' sail from Stamboul, while Adrianople is at least three days' forced march distant, the Russians thought they would be placed at a disadvantage unless some arrangement was made by which, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, some priority of movement was allowed them. All the energies of the Indian Government are concentrated on the war preparations. The native regiments have been ordered to recruit up to their full war strength immediately. Factories for the manufacture of arms are working day and night, Sundays and week days. The Sepoys have responded cheerfully to the summons of Foreign service, and a number of regiments have spontaneously volunteered."

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

Much butchery is committed by unskilful persons under the delusive idea that they are judiciously pruning. A young orchardist told us a few years since, with evident self-satisfaction, that in the thorough pruning he gave his apple trees the previous spring, he had cut off more than he had left on. Is it any wonder that the orchard refused to bear any considerable quantity of fruit for several years? A skillful pruner, by taking a glance at a young tree, can easily see what buds are to be removed and what should be left, and can prune it with his thumb nail so that the tree will require little more care for the season. Trees managed in this way will have few large limbs requiring to be cut away. Sometimes a limb is cut off leaving a stump two or three inches long on the tree. Aside from the unsightly appearance, such a wound can never heal over. If it is necessary to remove a limb, it should be sawn off as closely as possible to the stem, and then smoothly trimmed off with a sharp knife or chisel, says an Exchange.

THE PLANET JUPITER.

The physical changes that are seen to take place on the planet Jupiter have of late years received incressed attention at the hands of possessors of large telescopes, and among these Bredichin, of Moscow, whose eighteen photolithographs of the planet as observed by him constitute a rare contribution in this line. In making these, he employed a telescope of nearly ten inches aperture, with a superb magnifying power of 250. He distinguished six distinct regions, two of which he designates as polar regions, one equatorial, two tropical and north polar. One of the tropical zones, says M. Bredichin, seemed always to have a color—described as being somewhat green and somewhat blue; a color very similar to that observable in a thick block of ice. The mean breadth of the equatorial band was 9°7", varying, however, from 7°7", up to 13". Luminous spots were frequently distinguishable here and there, surpassing in bril

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

My Neighbor.

BY LIZZIE CLARK HARDY.

Love your neighbor as yourself—
Thus the Good Book readeth;
And I glance across the way
At my neighbor Edith,
Who, with garden hat and gloves,
Through the golden hours
Of the sunny summer morn,
Flits among her flowers.

Love your neighbor as yourself—
Winsome, blue-eyed girlie,
Golden gleams of sunny hair.
Dimpled, pink and pearly,
As I lean upon the stile
And watch her at her labor,
How much better than myself
Do I love my neighbor!

Love your neighbor as yourself—
How devout I'm growing!
All my heart with fervent love
Toward my neighbor glowing,
Ah! to keep that blest command,
Were the sweetest labor,
For with all my heart and soul
Do I love my neighbor!

The Wrong Umbrella.

AN EVERY DAY STORY.

It is lamentable that the moral sense of mankind takes so little account of the rights of property as regards books and umbrellas. Many people who are in most respects excellent members of society will borrow books without stint and, if they do return them minus the covers, will keep them without compunction, and when you hint that they have had them rather long, will mutter, "Confound the fellow, does he think I want to steal his books?" I have had differences with my best friends on this score, and have even been asked whether I had not better fine everybody who retained my valuable volumes beyond a fixed time, as if I were a village library. Such insults have been borne with meekness, because I have always remembered with remorse how I once reveled in the thought of having made away with Johnson's umbrella. The laxity of the public morals in the matter of umbrellas is truly awful, but retribution will sometime overtake him who plots against his neighbor's parachute. Let me tell how it overtook me.

A long time ago I was madly enamored of Mary Jane Bowles. Mary Jane was what you would call a pocket Venus, and often have I been tempted to tuck her under my arm, like a package of sugar and fly to the nearest desert island. She was an artless girl, and very fond of society—especially the society of young men with whom I was not on terms of ardent friendship. I did not blame her for this, and when she invited me to tea, and I found Johnson had also been invited, my discerning eye observed that this was not coquetry, but pure exuberance of spirits. Mr. Bowles, I noticed, was of the same opinion, and it was a great satisfaction to me to have my judgment confirmed by an experienced parent. Mrs. Bowles, had she been alive, would no doubt have agreed with us.

I had known Mary Jane since she wore short frocks. Johnson had known her but a month. It was pleasant to hear her call me Sam and him Mr. Johnson, but somehow the familiarity in my case seemed to have bred not contempt—O dear, no! nothing of that kind—but a sort of nonchalance of manner. (How useful the French language is when one wants to express a very delicate shade of meaning!) But that was her artlessness.

"Dear me, Sam," she observed, at the tea-table, "what have you got such a long face for?"

Johnson's attentions had made me a little pensive.

"Something must be long to make up for the prevailing shortness," I said.

Johnson was not much taller than Mary Jane. I made a note of that sarcasm afterward. My impromptus are too often lost.

"Don't be impertinent, sir! Look into that spoon. Your face is exactly like the reflection you see there—isn't it, Mr. Johnson!"

He grinned.

It was then I observed, for the first time, the singular breadth of his visage. His grin seemed to extend across the room.

"If Mr. Johnson will hold the spoon horizontally, he may admire his own image," I remarked, playfully.

Johnson grinned again. He was one of those insanely good-natured men whom it is quite impossible to annoy.

"Sam, you are outrageous," said Mary Jane. "Mr. Johnson and I are going to practice our duet. You stop here and talk to pa.

Mr. Bowles had to be aroused from the doze into which he usually dropped after tea. It was in that habit that my penetration had detected his conviction that Mary Jane was an artless creature.

Pa woke up, and asked me what were my views on tramways. His composition was fine, crusty, conservatism, and he disliked innovations. His port wine was fine and crusty, too; but that is by the way.

I was listening to the duet overhead, and had a very indistinct idea of what I was saying myself. I cannot sing, but it was not for that reason that I objected to the preposterously operatic way in which Johnson was conducting himself.

"Tramways, my dear sir, are, as you so justly observe, the chief scourge of mankind. From the earliest time they have been noted for their hostility to human virtue, and—"

lar protest in this matter, especially as we know that—that for purposes of drainage tramways are—"

Perhaps I had, or how could I have thrown the wrong umbrella out of the window. It was found some weeks later, and, when it was brought to me in a pulpy condition by young Twig, who is the smallest of wags, he suggested that I should adopt a water-butt and umbrella as a crest. Johnson did pro-

"My dear boy, you are not well," interrupted Mr. Bowles, kindly. "Have glass of wine."

When I left the house that evening I was thoughtful. It struck me that Johnson had Mary Jane in his mind's eye. I could not damage that organ of vision, so I decided that nothing would be gained by hitting him. But something would have to be done. I wanted to marry Mary Jane. She was a charming girl, and her father had a little money.

My suspicions about Johnson were confirmed next day. I met a lively friend, who said:

"Oh, you know Johnson?"

"Well?"

"He's going in for the little Bowles. He told me he should propose to her to-morrow night, when he fakes her home from Twig's party."

"Perdition!"

"Eh? Slap-up girl, isn't she. Thought you were sweet that way?"

"Perd— Oh, no, not all! There's my omnibus. By-by."

Going to propose when he took her home from Twig's! By all the powers, he should not take her home from Twig's!

It had been agreed that I should escort Mary Jane to the halls of Twig. It was a fine night apparently, but I took my umbrella. It was a new one, surmounted by an alligator's head in German silver. Fervently I invoked Jupiter Pluvius to befriend me, and hoped that Johnson would leave his umbrella at home.

It was less than ten minutes' walk, but there was enough to show a little preliminary tenderness, if not to put the grand question itself. With an artless girl life Mary Jane it was best to approach such a subject by degrees.

"Twas just such a night as this," I said, softly, "when you and I, Mary Jane, trod the grassy turf beside that murmuring brook—"

"Oh, I remember!" she exclaimed, laughing in her guileless way, "I know what you are going to say. That was the time you fell over the stile, running away from the bull. And your nose was done up in sticking-plaster, you know; and you scratched my face with it, sir!"

I had forgotten that circumstance; but what did it matter?

"Yes, Mary Jane," I said passionately. "And why did my nose scratch your face? Because my lips were seeking that paradise which now—"

"Good evening, Miss Bowles."

It was Johnson. I saw him grin in the moonlight, and—confusion—he had brought his umbrella.

There was a little dancing at Twig's, but I had no pleasure in it. My mind was full of Johnson's umbrella. It came before my diseased vision like Macbeth's dagger. I clutched at it and I had it not.

Time wore on. I stood at the window alone, and looked out at the weather. Heavy clouds obscured the moon. Heavy drops began to fall. Then the temptation had me in its grip.

"His umbrella!" I gasped. "I—I'll hide it."

"It's going to be a nasty night after all," said a hated voice at my elbow. "I believe only you and I have brought umbrellas. "There'll be an awful scrimmage for cabs. Luckily we haven't far to walk."

He was grinning more than ever, but he could not have heard me. A cab would not suit him, of course! He wanted to walk home with Mary Jane slowly—very slowly, so that—frenzy! I would do the deed. I would throw his umbrella—

"Oh, Sam, do take me down to refreshments! I asked Mr. Johnson, but he has forgotten me."

She looked up into my face so bewitchingly that my heart thumped as if it were a door-knocker in the grasp of a demon postman. He knew she was thirsting for claret cup, and yet he left her. Her. Careless brute! What a husband he would make! Whereas, in me—in me—she would find—

"Mary Jane," I whispered, as we left the giddy crowd that stood around the liquids, "Mary Jane, may I see you home?"

"If you are a good boy perhaps you may. But here's Mr. Johnson, and I owe him a dance."

He took her away, but she looked back at me with a smile. I really never saw such an artless girl in my life.

And now to make assurance doubly sure, I crept up-stairs to the room where the umbrellas had been left. The gas was out and the window open. The melancholy voices of divers cats seemed to protest against the crime, but my nerves were firm. I could see nothing. No matter. I knew where my enemy had put his umbrella. I groped for it. I grasped it by the ferruled end. Just then a footstep startled me. I rushed to the window and dropped the hateful thing into the black abyss. There was a splash. I felt a sardonic joy. He had brought his umbrella for fear of rain. Well, it might do its duty in the water butt.

I listened. All was quiet. The next room was in darkness. There could be no one there. I went down to the refreshment-room, drank a glass of wine, chatted awhile with Mrs. Twig, and recovered my self-possession. Then I sought Mary Jane. Johnson had just crossed the room to her when I entered. Suddenly she was seized with a violent fit of coughing. I ran for a glass of water. When I returned the coughing became worse than ever. Yet that unfeeling monster, Johnson, grinned till I thought the corners of his mouth would meet in the nape of his neek.

When I asked if she felt better, Mary Jane went off again; and presently the cough was so bad that she had to leave the room. I remarked to Johnson that she must have caught cold; and then he coughed. No doubt she had been out on the balcony with him to see whether the rain had ceased. But wait a little, my grinning friend!

Everybody was now going away. With a fiendish delight I saw Johnson walk up-stairs to get his hat and coat and his— Ha! ha! I waited till he came down. He was perfectly cool, and—did my eyes mock me—he had in his hand an umbrella! I could not see the handle, but of course it was mine. The fellow's impudence staggered me. I tore up into the room above. There was no umbrella there. It was mine!

I went down, resolved to make an example of Johnson. He stood in the hall, leisurely putting on his gloves.

"Excuse me," I said calmly, "but you have got my umbrella."

"I think not," he replied, with his everlasting grin!

"But you have, sir. There can be no mistake about it. Pray is your umbrella-handle an alligator's head in German silver?"

"I think not," said Johnson, coolly. He held up the umbrella.

It was *not* mine!

"I am not quite ready, Sam. What's the matter? Oh, dear! And Mrs. Twig says she has lent every umbrella she has. Are you sure you brought it? Oh, thank you, Mr. Johnson. Good night, Sam; Mr. Johnson will see me home. I isn't raining much, and you won't get wet if you run all the way."

I don't know whether I got wet or not. For that matter, I don't know how I got home. I believe the Twigs thought I had been drinking too much. Perhaps I had, or how could I have thrown the wrong umbrella out of the window. It was found some weeks later, and, when it was brought to me in a pulpy condition by young Twig, who is the smallest of wags, he suggested that I should adopt a water-butt and umbrella as a crest. Johnson did propose to "the little Bowles" during that walk home. They are married now. That umbrella business remained a mystery, but I am still convinced of the artlessness of Mary Jane.—*Chicago Ledger.*

All Sorts.

GREAT BRITAIN paid last year to foreign nations for butter $47,600,000, and for cheese $23,800,000, besides $12,300,000 for eggs.

THURLOW WEED has sold for $1 to his grandson, Thurlow Weed Barnes, of Albany, his interest in the big Albany printing house of Weed, Parsons & Co., and the real estate it owns.

ANOTHER token of the presence and operation of Communistic forces in America is found in the fact that, in the municipal election just held in Chicago, a Communistic ticket was in the field and polled 6,200 votes, in a total vote of 47,000. One Communistic Alderman was elected.

A CHICAGO man, visiting Pittsburg, was crossing a lonely bridge, when a well-dressed lady met him, knocked him down and took from his pockets every cent. He was frightened nearly to death, made complaint and had the woman arrested. It transpired that she was his wife, and knew that he could not go to Pittsburg without getting drunk and wasting his substances. He smiled a sad smile and withdrew the complaint.

IT used to be that a good many Americans made it convenient to travel through Canada, when going East, in order to lay in a supply of clothing, but the rule works the other way now. The Toronto *Mail* says the Canadians now come over to "the States" when they want to buy a new suit of clothes, because they can buy the articles so much cheaper here than there. They can afford to pay ferriage both ways and yet save money by the operation.

THE State Geologist of Georgia reports that her agricultural, pastural and lumber resources are equal, if not superior, to any State on the Pacific Slope, or in the Northwest. She has water power far more valuable and more generously diffused than New England. In gold she is equal to California, in copper to Tennessee, in coal to Pennsylvania, in iron to the most productive country, in pasturage to Kentucky, in soil to Iowa, in lumber to Maine, and in climate she is better and more unchangeable than any of them.

HIGH GAMBLING IN LONDON.—Gambling is a vice which thrives and grows in spite of the police regulations, legal prosecutions and daily illustrations of its perils and miseries. A year or two ago hardly a week passed over without its club card scandal. An officer high in her Majesty's army had to fly his country in disgrace for cheating at cards. A well known gentleman about town was ignominiously cast out of a West End club with two aces up his sleeve. Two or three young men of family were ruined at a club where play was understood not to "run high," and a disgraceful case of card sharping came before the courts. For a time it seemed as though these exposures had a deterrant influence on high stakes and unfair players, but the old vice is still rampant, and the latest development of club gambling is the formation of a "baccarat proprietary club," which is beginning to excite public attention, and is likely, I hear, to come under the ation of the police. I have in reliable information that recently a young "Scoth laird," a Colonel in the army, whose name I withhold, for the present at all events, lost at this "baccarat" club at one sitting $360,000. His opponent had played with him from 9 o'clock on Saturday night until 4 o'clock Sunday morning, when the losses of the young Colonel stood at this enormous sum. "I will go you double or quits," he said, with the nerve of a Scotchman, though lacking the proverbial prudence of his race. "No," responded the winner, "I don't think I will; let me ask you one question first, at all events." "Proceed," said the loser. "Supposing I go you double or quits, and you pay £140,000 if you lose?" "Frankly, I cannot," was the reply. "Then we will not go double or quits, but we will continue to play until 10 o'clock, if you like, and then I leave off." The game went on, and at 10 o'clock the young Scotch laird had reduced his losings to $30,000, which he paid.—*London Letter.*

"JOHN ROWLANDS" was the original name of Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who since his last expedition has been receiving so many honors in Europe. He was born near Denbigh, Wales, in 1840. His parentage was lowly, but he was fortunate in receiving a pretty good education when a mere child. At fifteen he went as cabin-boy on a vessel bound to New Orleans, and there he found a situation in the mercantile house of Henry M. Stanley, who adopted the lad, and bestowed his own name upon him. Unfortunately the merchant died leaving no will, and young Stanley was thrown upon his own resources. He has since been known by his adopted name, although on occasions when he has revisited his native place he has been addressed as "John Rowlands."

ADMIRAL RODGERS has addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, which has been forwarded by the latter to the Senate, in which he discusses at length the economical grounds upon which the support of government should be extended to national observatories. He claims that without them navigation would be impossible, and that it is not too much to say that, as the ocean commerce of the United States amounted in 1877 to $1,150,000,000, that sum may, in a measure, represent the commercial value of observatories, as the movement of property represented by this estimate would be entirely impossible without the data furnished by them.

MADAME YOSHIDA, wife of the Japanese minister, has learned to speak English quite well. She has a fairy palace of a mansion, flavored throughout with a captivating suggestion of Orientalism; her silks are wonderful, and as for her china—!!

Timber Robbers.

There is a law prohibiting the wholesale organized ravage of the government property in timber, and the Secretary of the Interior has very properly sought to enforce it. For this performance of a plain duty he has been scurrilously attacked in the Senate, and the appropriation for the due enforcement of the law has been reduced to $5,000. As the Secretary truly says:

"What the act really does is to render the government unable to execute the law, the validity and justice of which have never been questioned until the present time.... Such an act will be considered as virtually a proclamation to timber depredators in all the length and breadth of the country now to go in and make themselves comfortable, as they are assured that the government will no longer have the means to interfere with them."

The Secretary adds that the time will come when the indiscriminate destruction of the forests in the mountain regions of the Territories will be sorely regretted by the inhabitants, for it can hardly fail to be attended with disastrous consequences.

There has been an effort in connection with this debate to cover the necessary agents of the government with odium as spies and pimps and informers. Nothing is more evident than that if the property of the government in the Territories is to be protected, there must be local watchmen. There must be agents who see the theft in question, and who report it to the proper authorities, and nothing is clearer than that if they are denounced and stigmatized in Congress as an odious class, they will certainly be considered and treated as an odious class by the timber thieves. When these gentry understand that the Senate of the United States considers the Secretary of the Interior to be the real offender, and that they are poor innocents trying to pick up a scanty living, they will give the agents of the government an exceedingly warm welcome.

This is not an agreeable illustration of the wisdom of the Senate at a time when there is an evident disposition to array the poor against the rich and labor against capital. And this Senatorial sympathy for timber thieves and organized depredators upon the public property will but tend to strengthen the feeling that property is a very questionable affair, and that as to stealing, it is a virtue much maligned by "reformers" and "idealists." The attempt to convict the Secretary of the Interior of harshly oppressing the starving frontiersman who takes a handful of the public wood to boil the domestic pot, while he is loftily bearing the flag to the Pacific shore, was a ludicrous failure. The Secretary instantly showed that he had not only not laid his hand upon the honest settler, but that in arresting the wholesale spoliation of timber lands he was simply enforcing a law of Congress. Nor has anybody who has read the debate the least doubt that the whole affair is simply a disgraceful attempt to discredit the Secretary—an attempt, happily, which has totally failed, and which has only served to show that he is diligently and efficiently doing his duty, an offense for which he is assailed by Republican Senators.

CONCERNING PRETTY PET NAMES.—In these later days, when Divorce Courts and Women's Rights Conventions show us equally removed from the original righteousness of Eden, and the prospective harmony of the Millennium, it is pleasing to know that in the watery waste of the broad Pacific there is a happy island where, in the native language of the people, the husband still addresses his wife by a term signifying, *My well-thatched house*, and the wife fittingly responds by styling her spouse, *Whence comes the light of my day*, using the same term as that which describes the point in the heavens from which the morning sun first sheds its welcome beams! This is pretty—"much Injun!" Doubtless a good wife is as comforting to her husband as is a well-thatched house in a storm; but, questionless, she must herself feel a trifle uncomfortable when, awakened by the cabin door creaking at five o'clock in the morning, she puts her head from under the blanket and drowsily inquires, "Whence comes the light of my day?" and he answers, "Ugh!"

PLEASE DON'T MENTION IT.—An awkward young Englishman, ambitious to cultivate the graces that ladies admire, went to Paris and took lessons in dancing from the celebrated Monsieur Grosjean. Elated with his supposed proficiency, when his lessons were ended, he was lavish in offers of any service he could render his accomplished teacher, which for a long time Mons. G. politely declined. Finally, yielding to the Englishman's importunity to "allow him to do something for the best of teachers," the polite Frenchman said, with a shrug—"Ah, zen! Monsieur vill be so kind as not mention zat I taught him ze dance!"

A BOSTON girl fell, while dancing on New Year's night, and broke her arm.—*Exchange.* Her brother should have taken her partner out and schottisch head off.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.* We have a better plan than that, but less fatal. Hit him on the head a few times with a polka.—*Norristown Herald.* This would doubtless have the effect of putting a quadrille-lateral head on the poor fellow.—*Oil City Derrick.* Waltz the matter with you fellows? Such puns are enough to make the strongest man in Virginia reel.—*Fulton Times.* We have a better one still: he had better shuffle around and pay the Doctor's bill.—*S. F. Commercial Advocate.*

IN HOC SIGNO.—Coming down the other morning I saw on a window, in fancy gilt letters, this announcement—"Roger Ransom, Dealer in Ladies." Well, thinks I, here's something that will suit Our Commercial Traveler. So, when he got home, the following day, I told him about Roger's business, and he anxiously hurried up to see about it. But the painter and gilder had meanwhile finished his job by adding—"and Gents' Underwear." Then O. C. T. thought I had sold him, and threatened to "discipline" me. But while he had me by the slack, I convinced him that, anyhow, it wouldn't be safe to deal for Ladies with a man who could use the vulgarism, "Gents."

A VIRGINIA paper says that there is a constant decline in receipts from the bell-punch in that State, either because the novelty of having drinks registered has worn off and fewer are taken, or because bar-keepers are learning to evade the law.

The Husband's Ceramics.

Some women are loth to credit their husbands with good intentions, or to give them the credit due their genius and enterprise. Such a woman lives hard by. She was fairly crazy about ceramics, but in the midst of her pottery decorations she was summoned to New England to see a sick relative. Her husband, good soul, decided to ceramic that house to the most complete extent during her absence, and he invested money enough in transfer pictures to have bought his winter's coal. He pasted old Roman heads on the newal posts, bordered the edges of the stairs, had a paper monkey climbing up each leg of the extension table, pasted an alligator on each panel of every door, had sailors tumbling over each other on the water pitcher, ran a border along the baseboard of the parlor, pasted the teapot with red roses, bordered all the mirrors with lean dogs running after fat rabbits, and gummed the head of a trotting horse on the back of every chair. The panels in the bedsteads blossomed with giraffes reaching out for weeping willows, and serpents trained around the legs of the piano shot mad glances at small mules with their heels in the air.

Some men would have stopped here, and waited to be patted on the back, and encouraged to go ahead. This man waited only long enough to lay in a new supply of pictures and to make some paste. He whacked a dozen giraffes on the teakettle, two or three of which seemed intent on going up the spout, fastened an elephant to the handle of the spider, and made the stove boiler fairly howl with its burden of camels marching up and down with their backs all humped up. When every door knob had been ornamented with the phiz of Queen Elizabeth, and the family camphor bottle had been made the ground-work for a Spanish bull-fight, then the husband threw the shears, four knives, two spoons and his paste pail over the alley fence, and waited for his wife's return.

She arrived the other day. He sent her home in a carriage from the depot, and waited an hour or so before following her. When he thought she had time to thoroughly inspect his work, he went home. Several boys were playing on the walk, and as the husband was unlocking the door, they saw a woman's hand suddenly reach out, seize his collar, and haul in on him, and as his heels twinkled in the air a voice filled with emotion called out:

"I'll paste rhinoceroses on you till you can't wink!"

They are in a scrape in that house—they are scraping ceramics into oblivion, and engaged in a lively discussion.—*Norristown Herald.*

Turkish Wives.

Having obtained a wife it is worth while to inquire how a Turk treats her. She has not much to complain of generally from the personal ill-treatment of her husband. As a rule the Turk is a fair husband. The Turk is ordinary life is not unkind or cruel. The wife's misfortunes arise from her position. As husband and wife see little of each other, they are not specially given to quarrelling. But she is a woman, possibly purchased outright in the slave-market—for it is a pure illusion to suppose that the slave-trade in Turkey has been abolished—and being a woman, she bears about her on every hand the marks of degradation.

It is her duty to wait on her husband, if he is poor, at meals. Her accommodations in the house are inferior to his. In all things she is a slave. If the wife is the daughter of a wealthy man, her lot is not a hard one. As the law regards marriage merely as a partnership, she keeps her own property, and the husband has to be on his good behavior to obtain a share of it. If she is of poor origin, she can scarcely be said to have any rights. When a harem is on board a vessel, the husband keeps in the saloon, living well and sleeping in a comfortable cabin. The poor women are penned up as deck passengers, living on wretched food which they take with them.

"Only a few weeks ago," says a traveler, "I was in a steamer carrying a harem, where there were probably twenty women wives and slaves, who were shivering under a canvas, which was quite insufficient to keep out the pelting rain. I know that it is a thing almost unknown for a harem to have cabins taken for it. The husband takes care of himself—has perhaps, unlimited champagne—and leaves his women huddled together on deck to take care of themselves."

THE HORSE AND HIS RIDER.—In the history of Rome it is related that in 331, B. C., a great chasm opened in the middle of the forum, which it was found impossible to fill. The soothsayers said it would close when it contained what Rome possessed of most value, and then the state would be perpetual. A noble youth named M. Curtius demanded if Rome had anything of more value than arms and valor. He mounted his horse, richly caparisoned, and amid the silence of the people spurred him over the brink of the tremendous precipice (*vide* Liv. 1. vii. 6). I have seen a striking picture of this somewhere. It represented the horse and rider after they had passed the brink and were descending to the unknown depths. There was a remarkable contrast between the fright of the brute and the unruffled self-possession of the man. The limbs of the horse were tightened to his body and the muscles of his neck drew his head to his chest, and a shuddering terror expressed itself in the flash of his starting eyes. The rider was serene and calm, with a solemn expression of majesty on his face, as of one who lived with high thoughts. If I were set to spiritualize this picture, I should say that it was no mean representation of a ripe Christian departing this life. The horse is the body and the rider is the spirit. Flesh shrinking, spirit steady and calm and solemn. Flesh dreading the terrible shock, and spirit wrapt in the glory of action, descending that it may ascend.—*Cook.*

A SPARROW'S FRIENDSHIP.—This little story, which comes to us from England, might put many a human biped to the blush: A gentleman residing in Canterbury, being in the habit of feeding the sparrows which congregate about his garden, noticed one of them pick up several of the largest crumbs and place them before another of the number, who gladly availed himself of the opportunity so kindly afforded him of enjoying his meal in peace and quietness. On watching closely for the cause of this, he discovered that the bird on whom this attention was bestowed had only one leg, and was, therefore, under a great disadvantage in procuring the means of subsistence.

"THE Inebriate's Home," says a morning paper. Glad to hear it, but pity his wife and children.

E. V. JOICE & JAMES MASON,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 6 MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Special attention giving to taking and certifying Deposition of Witnesses. se15-dw

Dr. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
In consequence of the failure of the crops time will be given to all THAT ARE GOOD, who desire it, for Dental Work, in sums of Fifteen Dollars and upwards.
Office in Excelsior Block (up stairs), Main Street, Woodland, Cal. oct2-3m

STEINWAY'S
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS!
Were awarded the HIGHEST HONORS at the Centennial Exhibition, viz: TWO MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS OF HONOR for
"The Highest Degree of Excellence in all their Styles of Pianos.
No other piano exhibitor has received more than one medal
First Grand Gold Medal of Honor, Paris, 1867.
First Prize Medal, London Exhibition, 1862.
A. HEYMAN, Gen'l Agent,
SACRAMENTO,
Street, between 6th and 7th, oppsite Court House nov23wlv

CAPITAL HOTEL.
Woodland.
Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the resident and traveling public is respectfully solicited.
Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms
At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
No Chinese Cooks Employed
Free bus to and from all passenger trains.
JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor.

A. D. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER
—AND—
Dealer in Produce Generally
MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
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WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT
G. W. GREENE'S
JEWELRY STORE,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. aplw

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
Rag Carpet Manufactory.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES.
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp, per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts
For Sale at Nicklesburgh Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to. oct18-3m
THOMAS McCANNA.

EAGLE MILLS,
Knights' Landing.
ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.
These well known and popular mills have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of
Fine Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Ground Feed,
ETC., ETC.
Special attention will be given to
GRIST WORK,
Which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. de18-3m

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO, DEALER IN
STOVES,
PUMPS,
IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE,"
—AND THE—
"MEDALLION RANGE."
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN HIS LINE.
GALVANIZED IRON
WATER TANKS!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
ROSE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store.
Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
m-2o6 D. MORIN.

WAR! WAR!
WAR!
As ENGLAND AND RUSSIA are about to declare war, so is
THE GREAT
San Francisco
AUCTION STORE!
NEXT DOOR TO WOODLAND BANK
The prices of our goods are within the reach of all. We are and always have been
AGAINST MONOPOLY
We have also been very fortunate in a late purchase of goods. Our
NEW IMPORTATIONS
Consist of Everything in the
DRY GOODS
Line. We are determined to
Sell Cheap for Cash
For the benefit of the general public, and you will find on inspection that the prices of our goods are
LOWER
Than Any Other House
IN WOODLAND!
It may appear strange to the public that we can do this, but the following telegram will show how we are enabled to do this:
NEW YORK, March 1st, 1878.
Messrs. Gosliner & Co., Woodland:—We have been informed by your buyer, Mr. Armstrong, that you will take our whole stock of Merchandise. You can have the same for thirty-five (35) cents on the dollar, for cash. The whole bill will amount to $22,004.45. Yours,
HOLMES, MURPHY & CO.
WOODLAND, March 3d.
Messrs. Holmes, Murphy & Co., New York:—We accept your offer. You will send the goods upon your receipt of this. We have remitted by telegraph to Mr. Armstrong, our buyer, the amount of $22,004.45. Yours,
GOSLINER & CO.
It would be impossible for us to enumerate the articles of the
Immense Stock
IT IS ARRIVING EVERY DAY
Therefore we beg your inspection, as it is the only method by which
We Can Convince You of the Cheapness of our goods.
ALL WE ASK IS FOR YOU TO
GIVE US A CALL!
REMEMBER THE PLACE:
THE GREAT
SAN FRANCISCO
Auction Store!
Next Door to the Bank,
MAIN ST., - WOODLAND,
GOSLINER & CO.,
apwtf Proprietors.

Somebody's Boy.

Is somebody's mother thinking
That somebody's boy gets "tight,"
While somebody's boy is drinking
Somewhere or other to-night?

Who is that handsome fellow,
The handsomest face we meet,
Who comes home late and so mellow
He can scarcely keep his feet?

Who is that somebody reeling
First from the left to the right,
With empty pockets, yet feeling
As rich as Crœsus to-night?

Ah! pavements have grown unsteady;
They wave like a wind-blown sheet,
And have interfered already
With somebody's drunken feet.

He'll wake to-morrow, it's patent
And he'll come down stairs all right,
And look almost like he had'nt
Been out on a "tear" last night.

And somebody's mother and sister,
When told that brother gets "tight,"
Are almost inclined to blister
Your cheeks with their hands outright!

But somebody's sins are wearing
The jewel of life away;
And somebody's boy, wayfaring,
Will die in the street some day.

What I Saw in Alaska.

I went to Alaska in 1874. My uncle, Mr. G. R. Symonds, of San Francisco, had been appointed post-trader at Nutato, on the Yukon, and I accompanied him thither.

We arrived on the 26th of September, and found that the winter had already begun. So far north were we, that for three weeks in December the sun scarcely showed itself, and one day the temperature went down to 62° below zero.

But when once the long winter had broken, summer came as if by magic. On the 9th of June the whole country was one beautiful dark green. The foliage of the trees burst forth at once, and the earth was quickly covered with a thick carpet of verdure. The great river was alive with ducks, and the air was filled with the song of birds. But with all this beauty and new life there came—mosquitoes, with innumerable black flies and midges! It was now uncomfortably warm, too, and the days were so long that the sun did not "keep set" more than an hour or two, making it a difficult matter to sleep.

On the 11th of June I set off from Nutato for Fort Yukon, farther up the River Yukon. My boat, called a baidar, was made of hides, and had two sails of deer-skin. With me were two old attaches of the post, named Rathsbon and Timberlake, and three Indians, of a tribe known as "Birch-bark Folks." We carried calicoes, flanneis, knives, needles, tobacco, etc., for trading. My uncle himself remained at Nutato.

The Yukon is one of the largest rivers in the world. I never realized the fact till I went to Alaska. But then I found that the maps failed to give any correct ideas of a river which appeared to me to be larger than the Mississippi.

At Nutato, seven hundred miles from its mouth, it is over a mile in breadth, and for a thousand miles above Nutato it is from three-fourths of a mile to a mile wide.

The current is so powerful that our rowers had to pull strongly to breast it, and even then we made slow progress. A steamer ascending the river would find clear navigation for near two thousand miles.

The Indians call the stream Yukon, a word meaning "the river," and sometimes Co-Yukon, or "great river." For the same reason the tribes living along its banks go by the name of Co-Yukons, or "Great River Folks."

The river was still filled with ice, that came sweeping down from the Arctic regions. Occasionally a field of ice swept by, on which were fir trees, standing as erect as when the current tore away the frozen bank where they grew. Driftwood was floating all about.

It required all the skill of the Indian boatmen to keep the floating logs from upsetting the baidar. One stood in the bow with a pike, to fend off the drift and ice, and often, despite his efforts, a floating tree would foul us and lift the bow clean out of the water.

I now saw the advantage of having a boat of hides. A wooden boat would soon have been stove and rendered useless; but our tough, flexible old baidar bore the knocks without the least injury.

Although the water was ice-cold, the sun was so hot that I actually feared a sunstroke. Whenever we got near the bank, we were beset by clouds of mosquitoes, flies and midges.

The water teemed with fish, some of which were the oddest fish I ever saw, and I doubt if they were ever named or classified.

If any one wants salmon-fishing without paying for the privilege of catching them, as they do on the Canadian rivers, let him go to the Yukon. Our Indians could catch a thirty-pound salmon any time. I could often see them darting about us when the light struck them right.

During the first days of our trip, we found the shores generally low, and covered with firs and spruces. Occasionally we saw smoke rising from the woods which lined the shores, and sometimes a lodge stood out in sight. But these were either old deserted lodges, or such as were used for only a few weeks of summer fishing. The winter hut of Alaska is an altogether different affair.

Summer-like as it was, we discovered that winter is never far off in those Arctic regions. At noon, on our fourth day out, my little thermometer indicated 82° above zero. An hour later the weather changed. Dense, cold, misty clouds drove in from the north, and before half-past three we were shivering in our thickest coats, with the mercury at 39° above zero!

Half an hour later a thick snow-storm rolled down the river. The wind drove it sharply in our faces, and so thick was the cloud that, sitting in the stern, I could scarcely see "Young Bill," the Indian, fending at the bow.

It was far from pleasant to be afloat in an open baidar, on a rapid river, full of ice and drift, with a tornado of wind and snow driving in our faces!

We put ashore, and ran the baidar into a creek where the storm was raging less fiercely. But it soon increased in violence, and showers of fine snow whirled down upon us, mingled with which were bits of boughs, and thousands of mosquitoes and flies, that had been swept out of the woods and frozen in the wild blast.

Wharrow, another of our Indian boatmen, told us that at no great distance from the creek there was a village, of a tribe called the "Foolish Folks." He had once been there, and thought he could find it. As shelter of some sort was absolutely necessary, we set off through the forest, guided by Wharrow.

It had now grown quite dark, for the storm brought night with it. We stumbled forward through a boggy tract, full of soft sloughs which had not yet had time to freeze. The blinding snow concealed everything. Sometimes we were walking along old tree-trunks, then knee-deep in the bog, and anon struggling with both hands to get through the tangled fir-thickets.

We must have gone at least four miles through this wilderness, by which time it was so dark that we could not see even the tree-trunks before our faces.

Wharrow was at fault. It was an even question whether to go forward or back. He set off to reconnoitre.

Timberlake and I kept together and staggered on, leaving Rathsbon and the two others under some hemlocks. We came out after a while upon what seemed the bank of a stream, and stumbled along it for some distance.

"Don't you smell smoke?" Timberlake suddenly exclaimed.

I thought I did. We again started forward, and had gone a hundred yards when suddenly I stepped into a hole and —went plump down into it, head and ears!

As I fell I felt a gust of hot smoke in my face. Where I was going I knew not,—into the crater of a volcano I imagined.

The next moment I brought up twelve feet below, in a heap of ashes and hot embers, and heard a confused shouting on all sides.

The place was dimly-lighted, and deshing the smoke and snow out of my eyes, I stared around.

The first thing I saw was an old musket pointed full in my face. The next was a crew of dusky forms, drawing knives, catching up axes and billets, and shouting the oddest gutturals I had ever heard.

Two or three snarling dogs seized me by the trousers legs and tugged away.

"Nutato! Nutato!" I cried, as deprecatingly as possible. "Russkoi es kromekrod Bheel!" And that exhausted my knowledge of the Yukon tongue.

The shouting ceased. I repeated the words, and a grim old savage lowered his musket; but all continued to stare at me in great amazement and much distrust.

I kept on repeating "Nutato" and "Russkoi." They called off the dogs, and I got out of the fire-bed, which had already scorched my boots.

Suddenly I heard the voice of Timberlake shouting to me from the ground above. The Indians, also, heard him, and several of them, crawling into a hole on one side of the cavern, disappeared,—going out, as I afterwards discovered. They soon returned, Timberlake crawling in after them. He laughed heartily when he saw me.

"Didn't know what had become of you!" he exclaimed. "Fell down the smoke-hole, didn't ye?" And he laughed again.

I began to apprehend the situation a little more clearly, especially as I saw that several of the Indians knew Timberlake, and that he could converse with them.

It was a queer family of "Foolish Folks" upon which I had stumbled, and a queer house in which I had fallen.

But the house, as I afterwards found out, was not an uncommon one in Alaska. It was about as large as a fair-sized room, and was nothing more nor less than a square pit dug in the ground and roofed over, with a hole in the centre for the smoke to pass out. The fire is built—as I had already discovered—directly beneath this hole.

In stormy weather, after the room has been sufficiently heated, the hole is covered with a skin, and the fire allowed to smoulder. I had stepped upon the skin and tumbled through the smoke hole, which is not the usual way of entrance.

At one corner of the room there was a hole as large round as a hogshead. This was the mouth of a tunnel leading underground fifteen or twenty feet, and then turning up to the surface. Usually a little hut of boughs is built over the hole where the tunnel comes out, to keep the snow from drifting in.

When I say that this underground house smelled unpleasantly and was a smoky hole, I do not overstate the fact. I had scarcely been down there fifteen minutes when I was attacked by violent nausea. The odors were many and mighty. I would have gone back into the storm, if Timberlake had not said I must get used to such things if I intended to be an Indian trader.

A squaw offered us fish that had been cooked with moose fat in an iron spider, obtained at the fort.

After some time several of the Indians who had gone to look up the rest of our party came in with them. There were then at least eighteen persons in the room, and the steam from the wet clothing of the new-comers added to the variety and to the density of the pent-up vapors. From time to time our number was increased by the arrival of other Indians.

Ah, that was a night long to be remembered!

The squaws wore loose fur smocks of deer-skin, with leggings of the same material. Some of these were, or bore traces of having once been, ornamented with trimmings of feathers, fur, or parti-colored bark. That they traded at the fort was indicated by the brass rings, breast-pins and ear-rings with which they were tricked out.

I also observed that two of the Indians had on wolf-skin shirts, and that some of the others wore red flannel shirts, tucked into fur-trimmed trousers of deer-hide. One squaw had a painted stick thrust through the gristle of her nose betwixt the nostrils. The children were clothed in cast-off garments, absurdly too large for them.

Wolf-skins, bear-skins and moose-hides, with a few old blankets, made up the stock of bedding.

Rathsbon and "Young Bill" went off to another house, for this house was but one of the nine or ten "holes" which made up the "village." My stomach was all night long in too shaky a condition for me to sleep much. I managed to endure it out till morning, but I was glad when the light, shining in at the smoke-hole, announced that at last day had come. Then I crawled out to the upper world, and filled my lungs with God's blessed and undefiled oxygen. I didn't go back "in doors."

At breakfast we had fried fish and moose-meat, but not a morsel of bread. As the storm had ceased, and the sun was breaking forth, already the foot of snow which had fallen was melting, and we returned to the baidar.

We went by a better path than we had come, and were followed by the motley troop of Indians, great and small.

They went down to trade. But at this season they had nothing to pay with, and it was contrary to all my notions of commerce to "trust" such a set of tatterdemalions. Timberlake, however, said they were "good pay," and he already had nearly all the names of the men on his book.

We "trusted" them that morning to the amount of almost three hundred dollars. On our return down the Yukon, two months later, almost every one paid what they owed in furs and wild-goose feathers.—*Youth's Companion.*

Chancellor Kent.

It is told of some wise man, whose name we do not recall, that he was in the habit, while his mind was vigorous and his body in good health, of examining carefully various topics. He bestowed upon them patient thought, judicially weighing the arguments for and against, and then came to a decision. These decisions he laid aside for use. When, in his old age, one of these topics happened to present itself, he would refer mentally to the decision he had made, saying,—

"When I had a sound mind in a sound body, I carefully examined the subject, and came to a decision. Now that I am weak in mind and body, I recall that decision, and stand by it."

The habit was not an unwise one, and in principle was a rule of the celebrated Chancellor Kent, of New York, the author of the "Commentaries."

On one occasion the late Mr. Seward had a perplexing legal question, about which he consulted the chancellor, then nearly fourscore years of age. The venerable judge listened, sat a few moments in thought, and then gave his opinion.

"But, chancellor," said Mr. Seward, "your 'Commentaries,' which I have carefully studied, take the other ground. They say the contrary view is the correct one."

"Do they?" replied the chancellor; "let's get down the book and see." The book was examined and the passage found. It read as Mr. Seward had reported.

"The book is right," said the chancellor, emphatically. "I may *guess* wrong now, but when I wrote the book I *knew*. Always go by the book in preference to me."

A Forgetful Bridegroom.

An old story has it that the young lady betrothed to Isaac Newton left him a life-long bachelor because, one day, the absent-minded philosopher took her little finger to punch down the ashes in his pipe. The careless Western man here mentioned earned pretty nearly the same fate.

An absent-minded gentleman in St. Paul, Minn., recently applied to the county clerk for a marriage license. "What's the bride's name?" asked the official. The bridegroom paused, coughed, stuttered, sneezed, blew his nose, scratched his head, and finally stammered,—

"I can't recall it, but I'll go and ask her."

Having obtained the desired information, he returned and paid the fees for the license. A few days afterwards he took his bride to a minister's house, and proclaimed his anxiety to be married on the spot. The minister said he would marry them if they had procured a license. The bridegroom rummaged in his pockets, and found it not. He had forgotten to bring it with him.

"I must have the warrant," said the minister, solemnly.

The bride handed her prospective lord the keys of his trunk, and he set out for his house to fetch the document. The marriage ceremony was finally performed, but the lady was ill at ease.

"What comfort can I have," she mused, "if he can't remember anything!" She forsook him that very afternoon, and hastened home to her mother.

The King of Texas Stockers.

On the Southeastern coast of Texas, not a great way from Corpus Christi, is the stock ranch of Capt. Richard King, who is, indeed, the stock king of the United States. His ranch is most beautifully and favorably located on a stream called the Santa Gertrudes. Capt. King has under fence about two hundred thousand acres of pasture land, upon which the finest and most nutritious grasses grow. Besides that portion of his estate inclosed, a vast domain of territory owned by him lies open. This monarch in his business estimates that he owns twenty-two thousand horses and fifty thousand sheep. As to the number of cattle in his possession there are no possible means of even safely conjecturing. His residence is large and elegant, and nothing, the absence of which would detract from the pleasures and comforts of his home, is wanting. Being near the Mexican border, he has found it necessary to resort to an unusually forcible method of guarding his interests from the encroachments of marauding parties. He not only keeps a standing army of drilled employees about his premises, but also has five large cannon, two rifled and three smooth-bored, mounted and ready for action at any moment. A couple of artillery regiments would find it no easy task to oust this monarch from his throne and rob it of its valuables. King has acquired his wealth in Texas as a stock man. What his fortune amounts to in the aggregate no man can tell, though its value would run far into the millions.

WARMTH OF VALLEYS.—An engineer who traveled with the American Exploration party in Palestine was showing us the other day some large and handsome photographs taken upon the spot. Happening to speak of the verdure he remarked, "The climate and productions are tropical." How could that be? Palestine does not lie within the tropics. It has about the same latitude as our Carolinas. Just get your map and look it up. But this part of Palestine was the valley of Jordan and the whole of this valley, including the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea, are 600 feet or more below the level of the ocean, and that explains its tropical climate. We are familiar with the fact that when we climb lofty mountains we find colder weather and such trees and plants as we find in colder latitudes, very much as we would in going rapidly toward the poles. If we go high enough we will reach the line of perpetual snow and ice and the stinted, starved vegetation of the Polar regions. This is the case on the Himalayas and the Andes and other mountains in the tropics. But there are very few valleys that lie below the sea level, so we have not thought so much about the increasing warmth of valleys as about the cold of mountains. I wonder what kind of climate and vegetation there would be if such low valleys lay within the tropics!—*Young People's Comrade.*

LIFE is noble as it has a noble aim, and an aimless life is as useless as the kink in a pig's tail.—*Rome Sentinel.*

A Place for Everything.

"I have heard of having a place for everything and everything in its place," said a friend whom, I was visiting, to me one day, "but how that can be done in a closet like this is more than I can imagine."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because it is the receptacle of almost everything that is in constant use, and there is so much in it that everything is in piles, and I cannot keep it in any other way."

Ah, I thought, is not that the very secret? "I *cannot*!" Said closet opening off from the sitting-room was indeed the place for everything, and it so chanced that I was sent one day to that closet to get some article. Yes, it was small; about four feet by one and one-half, two shelves above, with nails for hanging articles under the lower shelf. There were from two to four garments on each nail—well, that might do if each end and side had been appropriated to any particular kind—but there were pantaloons for Papa, also for Freddie, dresses for Mamma, skirts and aprons for both large and small, baby clothes of all kinds, &c., &c.

But the shelves, O, dear! they were filled to overflowing, and how? Why, with a mass that must be overhauled for anything one wanted to get. Really my fingers tingled to take every article out of that closet, and while I preached them a sermon on order, put in practice what I preached by replacing them in order. The closet was but a specimen of some other corners in that house. And yet this friend of mine is one I value. She is really a good woman and in many things a close economist.

Perhaps some would call me notional, but there never seemed to me any reason why a closet should not be as well regulated as any other part of the house, even though crowded. Sheets seem to lie with so much greater ease in a pile by themselves, pillow-cases ditto, with still another portion devoted to underclothes. Dresses should have their respective nails and skirts in order. Why not? Then when one wants any article she has but to turn in the one direction to get it. If we are to economize our time, this is one item of importance.

At a neighbor's, once upon a time, a certain pattern was wanted. Mother looked here and there, the girls searched closets and cupboards, up stairs and down, and meanwhile the thought came that I had heard before this family never knew where to find anything. As they were a large family, with a great deal of work to do, how much time might have been saved for their more necessary work by simply having "a place for everything and everything in its place!"

"Let all things be done decently and in order," says Holy Writ. It certainly takes no more time—and allow me to think not so much—and very many times saves mortification and apologies.

RAY HULBURT.

A Short Study for Boys.

The life of Charles O'Connor, the eminent lawyer, shows what diligence and perseverance will accomplish.

When eight years old he was an office-boy and newspaper-carrier. His father published a weekly newspaper, and Charles, besides attending in the office, delivered the journal to its subscribers in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. He used a skiff to cross the rivers, and frequently would be out all Saturday night serving his route. It is said that he never missed a subscriber.

When seventeen years old, he entered a lawyer's office as an errand-boy. He borrowed law books, took them home and read them by the light of a candle far into the night. Several lawyers, noticing the boy's industry, aided him in his studies.

When he was twenty-four years old he was admitted to the bar, and even then it was said that young O'Connor's legal opinion was worth more than that of many other lawyers.

But success comes slowly to a young lawyer, and it was not until his thirtieth year that clients recognized the legal learning and skill of young O'Connor. He was very poor, but industry and ability were his capital. He worked hard at the smallest case, never slighting any trust, and in time secured the reputation of a man who would do his best for those employing him. To this conscientiousness and industry he owed his success.—*Anon.*

Feminine Notes.

THE Danbury *News* wishes to know why women, unlike men, do not have parties on their 21st birthday.

"O SAL," said she, "I feel so glad now that it is all over between me and John, because now I can eat as many onions as I please."

WOMEN are proverbially severe in their criticisms of each other's attire. It makes all the difference in the world whose dress is gored.

"IN choosing a wife," says the *Phrenological Journal*, "be governed by her chin." That's just the trouble. Too many men are governed by their wives' chins.

"WOMAN," says a female on the lecture platform, "wants bread, not the ballot." However, if she were really compelled to choose between the two she would probably take a new bonnet.

A RECENT wedding at Williamsport, Pa., had a gloom cast over it by the discovery that, through some unaccountable mistake, the bridesmaid had been married instead of the intended bride.

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Soak one large teacup of tapioca over night in three pints of water. Next morning pare and core six sour apples, add to the tapioca and water, and one cup brown sugar, and bake till the apples are well done, Sauce: sugar and cream.

BOSTON CRACKERS.—One quart of yeast, one quart of water and one pound of flour; mix well and let stand for twelve hours, then add a cupful of butter and a teaspoonful of saleratus; knead thoroughly, and let stand another twelve hours; after which the preparation is ready for baking.

BACKABOUT FOR DESSERT. — Soak a tumblerful of sago over night in a tumblerful of water; in the morning add three tumblerfuls of water. Boil for fifteen minutes, then add a tumblerful of currant jelly and a tumblerful of sugar. Pour into moulds and set on ice. To be eaten with cream and sugar.

THE USE OF SALERATUS DISCOURAGED. —The free use of saleratus, so much consumed in bread, is excessively injurious to the human system. It is particularly liable to induce muscular prostration or paralysis, and is sure to injure the digestive organs. Of course, it is most fatal to children, whose delicate organization is more sensitive than that of grown persons.

MAN proposes, but *her* father disposes.

A Singing Mouse.

The family of a well-known gentleman, who lives on the south side of Seventh street, just west of Linn, have been greatly exercised for some weeks by the singing of what sounded like a canary bird, behind the wainscoting of the house, and between the walls of the partitions. Neighbors have been called in to listen to the strange music, and the general verdict was that the sounds were made by that much talked of, but seldom seen animal, a singing mouse. All through the night hours the singing has been done, and sometimes it has been so loud as to waken the gentleman and wife, and disturb them. Yesterday Mr. F. succeeded, with the help of one or two lady friends, in capturing the vocalist. A brick was removed from the hearth in the kitchen, and the ladies, after setting a trap, armed themselves with pokers and sticks, and got upon chairs and tables and awaited the coming of the warbler. After a long wait he ventured out and into the trap. Last evening a *Commercial* reporter was at Mr. F.'s house, where several other friends were gathered to observe the wonder. The wire trap containing the mouse was placed upon the table, and the singing was anxiously awaited. The mouse, an ordinary looking one, with a rough coat and bright black, bead-like eyes, did not seem to be disposed to sing, and after a long wait and a good many expressions of incredulity concerning his vocalistic abilities, it was suggested that the mouse be fed. A little bread was given it and some water. It went for the water, and began an extraordinary amount of face-washing and general primping, betraying its sex immediately, and convincing the audience that they might expect a soprano or contralto, and not a bass or baritone. After the prima donna had finished her toilet, she gathered herself up in a little brown ball and began to sing. She began with a twitter like a woodbird, then she chirruped like a sparrow, and then settled down into a long, sweet warble, like a young canary. As the tiny thing swelled up its throat and rolled its black eyes and executed the most wonderful little thrills, and roulades, and cadenzas, and the sweetest diminuendos, and cresendos, the listeners looked at one another in wonder and delight. There it was at last—a real little mouse, sitting up in its cage and singing away with all its might. It is impossible to describe the character of its singing, and Mrs. F. says it varies remarkably every time it sings. It is a soft, sweet tone, not clear and sharp, like the singing of an old canary—rather like a young bird, just learning to sing. Occasionally it makes a whining, exactly like a very young puppy, and then, after a chirrup or two, starts off on its song again. Talking had no effect, and did not seem to annoy it; and the cage was even passed around from one to another without interrupting the singing of the little prisoner. It had been singing a straight hour when our reporter left, and was still at it, and entertaining an admiring and wondering party of listeners.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Colonel's Blunder.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells this humorous story in illustration of the obtuseness of men:

Last evening I attended a little dinner party given in honor of a very lovely young lady here on a visit from Baltimore. There were only six couples invited, and all arrived within the limits of fashionable punctuality, save the gallant Colonel ——. Finally our hostess gave him up, and the signal was given to adjourn to the dining-room.

We had barely seated ourselves when the missing ex-warrior arrived, and, receiving an informal welcome, was introduced to a few who were strangers, and to the Baltimore belle, whose place of residence he did not catch.

Colonel ——, who is considerable of a wit, was called upon for some of his war reminiscences. It was in vain our gentle hostess shook her brown head at him; the colonel did not notice it, and launched at once into an interesting skirmish he had had with a party of "rebs."

He had hardly spoken the latter word when his host, unable to restrain himself, gave him a gentle but insinuating kick under the table; but the orator, as if of flint, went on, and even when the hint was repeated, steadily pursued his recital.

Finally he put his foot in it by a reference to the Marylanders, whom he characterized as "skulkers," when up rose the beautiful brunette, with flashing orbs; and making him a sweeping courtesy, she said,—

"At least, Colonel ——, they have too much chivalry to insult a lady at the table of a friend!" and left the room.

"What have I said?" cried the man of blood. "I insult a lady! Never!" Then said the hostess, reproachfully, "Colonel, I tried in vain to stop you, but it seemed as though you avoided my eye. Didn't you know that young lady is from Baltimore, and her father an ex-Confederate soldier?"

"Know! How should I know?" queried the crushed colonel. "I thought you said Boston."

"Talk about taking hints," chimed his host, "I kicked your leg once, twice, thrice, under the table, and on you went."

As the latter spoke, the colonel's countenance showed a struggle between anger and amusement until he burst out with "My leg! Didn't you know it was a *wooden* one?" And then, rushing after the irate Southerner, laid himself at her feet, so to speak. She sweetly forgave him, and all went merry.

THE South Kensington Museum, with the hearty approbation of Professor Wilson, and the promised co-operation of Mr. Dixon, proposes to take a cast of Cleopatra's Needle as soon as can conveniently be done after its removal to its site and before its elevation. Major Festings has been appointed by the Museum authorities to make the necessary arrangements for obtaining such a cast, and for its erection at South Kensington. It is considered that in the event of the original being hereafter injured or defaced by the action of the London atmosphere, it would be of much interest to have such a cast showing the exact state of the obelisk at the time of its arrival in England.

LONDON cement is produced by boiling a piece of cheese three times in water, each time allowing the water to evaporate. Take the paste thus left, and thoroughly incorporate with dry quicklime. It will mend glass, wood or china very effectually.

NEVER yet did there exist a full faith in the Divine Word which did not expand the intellect, while it purified the heart; which did not multiply the aims and objects of the understanding, while it fixed and simplified those of the desires and feelings.—*S. T. Coleridge.*

An Hour In a Spanish Cemetery.

The Catholic cemetery of Cadiz, Spain, is built upon a low, narrow peninsular, a mile or more outside the walls of the city. The Atlantic rolls upon one side, and in several storms has been known to dash into the cemetery itself; on the other side is the bay.

As we were told that it was totally different from any in our own country, we determined to visit it; so one warm, bright, February afternoon we started, and after a breezy, pleasant drive, we alighted at the cemetery.

The large iron gate stood open, and we walked in past the little chapel at the entrance, and found ourselves in a large patio, or open court, with the winter sky, as blue as a robin's egg, arching over us; the walls lifted themselves white and high around us; and, save for the restless, never-ceasing swash, swash of the waves, "all the air a solemn stillness held."

The walls, which were about ten feet high, and from thirteen to fourteen feet thick, were filled with oven-like doors. Some of the doors were closed, and on them, in black or gilt letters, were engraved the names of persons, with dates of births and deaths; but on all, alike, were the letters, R. I. P. (Requiescat in pace). Before some were hung bead-baskets and other little ornaments, which looked oddly out of place to our American eyes. Not a flower or any green thing was to be seen, to relieve the whiteness and glare of the stony wall. Why they were wanting we could not imagine, for the plazas in the city were bright with brilliant-hued flowers, and vivid with verdure.

Many of these oven-like doors were open, and we had the curiosity to look in. The apertures were long and narrow, and only large enough for a single coffin. After the casket is placed in the wall, the opening is bricked up and cemented, then comes the door, of marble, or of iron.

We walked through patio after patio, opening into each other by archways, and were struck with the dreary sameness of them all. In one patio, however, there was an exceedingly beautiful tomb, belonging to one of Cadiz' most wealthy families. Life-sized figures of sorrowful, weeping angels stood at each side of the door. The owner of it, so we were told, lives, even now, almost a death in life, for she sleeps days and weeks at a time, without her attendants or friends being able to waken her. Food is given her in a liquid form, and thus her life is sustained, but what a life!

In some of the patios the four walls were entirely filled, and they had commenced burying the bodies in the ground, not burying them lengthwise, as we do, but placing them perpendicularly.

As the marble slabs were laid perfectly flat and even with the ground, we were quite dismayed to find that we had walked over several graves before noticing them. We wandered on, reading the inscriptions, until we were thoroughly tired, and at last we sat down to rest; almost immediately the bell at the little chapel commenced tolling, with that heavy, solemn sound which says—Dead! Dead! so plainly that it falls like a leaden weight upon one's heart. Through the open gate-way came a little funeral procession; the coffin, with its black pall, showing us that it was an elderly person, was borne on the shoulders of six black-robed priests, and following, two by two, came several more, chanting with deep, melodious voices, a miserere. They all went into the chapel, but in a few moments reappeared, and, crossing the patio at a brisk pace, placed the coffin before one of the open places in the wall. A short service followed; then, with much crossing of themselves, and still chanting, the coffin was lifted into its last resting-place; and soon the black robes, like shadows, had vanished.

We sat silently for some time in the deserted patio, which still echoed the mellow, sonorous voices of the priests, until everything was hushed, and the silence was only broken by the waves outside, as, with their mournful swish, swash, they caressed the yellow beach; then we, too, went our way.—*Willom, in the Portland, (Me.) Transcript.*

Battle With Wolves.

Minnesota farmers have bigger and rougher enemies than woodchucks and crows to deal with. A Norwegian of Spring Valley, in that State, one day late in the recent winter, had a fight single-handed with three wolves, and got away victorious.

He started out after dark, with a single-barrelled shot-gun, to shoot down a wolf whose howls he could hear some distance off in the timber. The stars were bright in an unclouded sky, and even in the woods the hunter could see quite plainly for a short distance.

The howls of the animal led him in the right course, and the sounds grew plainer as he advanced, and after about an half-hour's search, he espied the wolf crouched upon a brush heap, in an "opening" in the shrubbery,—evidently a den. The wolf not retreating upon his approach, he immediately fired at it. The wolf sprang at him before he could make the first motion towards reloading his gun, and in about three seconds the snow and shrubbery were flying right and left in a tussle between man and beast.

Emboldened by hunger, the fierce animal endeavored to fasten on the man's throat, and though the hunter succeeded in giving the wolf two or three severe blows on the head and side, it seemed only the more enraged and ferocious, and gave tongue to continual howls and snarls while maintaining the fight. Two other wolves, evidently called by the howls of the first, appeared on the scene.

The last two were smaller than, but as ferocious as, the leader. Clubbing his gun, the man finally planted a terrific blow on the neck of one, laying it out lifeless, and then began a retreat for the timber edge, beating off the brutes as well as he could.

When the clear field was reached his weapon was minus the stock, and he held only a bent gun-barrel in his hands, having hit the trees about him oftener than the wolves; but he succeeded in keeping them from doing any serious injury until he came to the open country, where he turned and ran for dear life. The wolves followed him but a short distance.—*Spring Valley Vidette.*

THE consciousness of being loved softens the keenest pang, even at the moment of parting; yes, even the eternal farewell is robbed of half of its bitterness when uttered in accents that breathe love to the last sigh.—*Addison.*

AN Irish servant-girl boasted to a lady that at her old place she always rose at four, made the fire, put on the kettle, prepared breakfast, and made all the beds before any one was up in the house.

How Bears Commit Suicide.

Various are the methods employed for the purpose of killing bears, such as setting steel-traps, dead-falls, etc.; but I will only describe the method called "setting a gun for a bear." The backwoods farmer discovers that havoc has been made in "roasting-ear" season, and at once accuses Bruin of the theft, though the bear is not in hearing distance when the accusation is made, and is, perhaps, half-a-dozen miles away in a forest thicket, taking his noon-day nap. So the hard-toiling husbandman, after looking around the margin of the field awhile, finds a well-beaten path, where the animal has been in the habit, in the stilly hour of night, of coming after his luscious rations at the expense of the farmer, who now begins to think of a plan to get even with the bear; and so, a little before night, on one side of this path two crotches are driven into the ground in a solid manner, in which is laid a well-loaded rifle fastened into the same, so that the gun would be in range with the bear's vitals. Then a small but strong cord is tied to the trigger and brought around a stake set in the ground a few inches back of the breech of the rifle, then stretched across the path and tied to another stake; and as Bruin marches along the path, unconscious of approaching danger, eager for his midnight meal, and when, pressing against the fatal cord, *bang!* goes the massive old rifle, and "Old Shaggy" is suddenly laid upon his side, having committed suicide with a little prearranged assistance of the sagacious farmer.

A brief story I will relate, connected with this method of bear hunting. One evening in the fore part of September, my father "set a gun for a bear," several of the neighbors assembling at our house in the evening, awaiting the result of the hunt, the gun being set about half a mile from the house, so that we would be in hearing distance of the report, in case old Bruin should take a notion to push against the string placed across the path. Every ear was open from the start, I assure you, listening for a blast from the rifle. Ten o'clock, and no report. What could it mean? Had the bear concluded to go without his supper, and thus spoil the anticipated fun? Perhaps he would not come into the corn until morning, and that would be too long for the boys to wait; or perhaps the bear had come a new route, and would return the same way, and so be out of the reach of the gun. Various were the conjectures regarding the outcome, but when their impatience had got to "fever-heat," boom went the old shooting-iron, which report echoed and re-echoed through the valley, and sent the boys to their feet in the wildest excitement; indeed it seemed more like a house being on fire than anything else, and the inmates all scrambling to get out. "Forward, march!" was the cry all along the line, and with lanterns, dogs and guns, they marched to the "field of conflict," prepared to finish the bear, provided that he should prove to be only wounded and within reach. After getting to the field and looking around, no bear, dead or alive, could be seen. Had the gun missed the mark entirely? or was the "creeter" only slightly wounded, and so had escaped?

"Hello! here is a few spatters of blood," says one; "the 'varmint' must have been hit, to a certainty." "This way," says another; "here is a regular pool of the red stuff; surely the old chap is not far off after losing so much blood!" "Hip, hurrah!" cries another; "here he is, dead as a poker, beyond all controversy." And so it proved to be; the bullet having gone through the bear's vitals, and there he lay, as calm as a May morning. Didn't the boys feel justly elated over their successful bear hunt? Didn't they skip about like crickets on a hot hearth? Well, they didn't do anything else for a few moments; then settling down to a regular business by cutting a long pole and several blue beech withes, soon had old Bruin strung up ready for a ride to the house, the pole being carried across the shoulders of the sturdy boys.

The bear was a fat old fellow, weighing nearly four hundred pounds. The skin brought eight dollars, the purchaser converting it into a sleigh-robe, and the grease sold for a considerable sum. The meat was divided among the neighbors as a rare morsel when properly cooked and seasoned, though some few were too squeamish to accept of meat from the hams of a ferocious bear, with such frightful looking claws! So ended the successful bear hunt, and all concerned were happy, and could talk of nothing else for a few days. But, my young friends, before closing this article, permit me to draw an important moral from the above, by remarking, that it is the specific business of Satan to stretch snares in an adroit manner across your pathway through life, which, if not guarded against and shunned entirely, will prove as killing to your souls eventually as was the leaden missive to the body of the unwary bear.—*W. H. Ward, in N. W. Advocate.*

The Penniless Man.

Blessed is the man who is penniless, for he is never stricken—for a dollar.

The deadhead annoyeth him not, neither is he pursued by the book agent.

He is not grasped by the lightning rod seller. The lunch fiend turneth away from him. The trinket vender passeth him by. He is not asked to invest in church lotteries.

He hath no friends to "treat;" he is poor and hath no enemies.

When he riseth in the morning his stomach is not rebellious from over-feeding; neither does he chink his silver and say: "How shall I get rid of these dimes?"

When he eateth he is not vexed by a multitude of dishes.

His lands will never take unto themselves wings, neither will the fire devour his water lots.

He is not perplexed about taxes, neither careth he for the rise in lumber.

He hath no ties for money; therefore careth not to demonetize; nevertheless a dime will he not refuse, nor turn away from a five-center.

Yes, a gherkin will he relish, and storm the outworks of a steel-clad biscuit.

He loveth none but himself; he is selfish; yea, fond of fish, clams in chowder, oysters raw and lobsters in vinegar will he not despise.

He maketh his lair in a bar-room; he squatteth on a keg while it is day, and sleepeth in a barrel at night.

THERE is not a colored man in the Georgia constitutional convention. A large part of the citizens of the State are thus excluded from taking any part in forming the fundamental law of the land.

THE telephone has been tried between Dover and Calais with perfect satisfaction to the inspectors of the submarine cable.

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, May 2d, 1878.

Democratic County Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Yolo County in Woodland, on Saturday next, MAY FOURTH, 1878, for the transaction of such business as may come before the Committee.

H. GWINN, Chairman,

J. H. MURPHY, Secretary.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FINANCE.

The London *Standard*, in a leading article, draws a comparison between the United States and France respecting the return to specie payment. "The financial conduct of the latter," it says, "has been marked by the most consummate ability, while that of the former has been blundering and short-sighted. The Bank of France has resumed specie payment since the first of January, and with such remarkable skill has the feat been accomplished, and so little change has it made in the ordinary course of business, that some of the Paris papers are actually disputing whether in fact the suspension is at an end. It holds that the possibility of such an argument is the highest testimony to the management of the bank. When it has so conducted its business that the trading public is unaware of any change when the notes lose their legal-tender charcter, we have incontestable proof that, through an exceptional trying period, the management has been above all praise. In America the interconvertible paper is still depreciated, and a hot discussion is going on as to whether resumption can be effected at the time fixed by law, and even as to the metal in which the debts of the country are to be paid. France, it says, is sustaining a weight of taxation that to any other continental country would be ruinous, and is straining every nerve to once more replace her military prestige. America, on the other hand, is so far removed from powerful rivals that it is free to live its own life and devote all its energies to the development of its own well-being, having no army or navy of any great consequence to maintain.

SMALL FARMS.

It is said that small farms cannot be successfully cultivated in California. That three farms are needed—one for summer fallow, one for a crop and one for grazing—and that without these a man cannot be a successful farmer. There are thousands of people in California who believe this, but that only establishes the further fact that many people are still afflicted with the California disease called the "big head." The farmers of Utah, under circumstances more unfavorable, succeed in making themselves comfortable on very small farms, and the same thing can be done in California. We have too many magnificent farmers in this State, and we now need the old-fashioned farmer who could raise a family comfortably and well on a hundred acres, says the *Bee*. The magnificent farmers are fine to talk about, but they do not help the State very much. The great men of all civilized countries come from among the sons of small farmers. And if we are to have great merchants, mighty statesmen, good lawyers and doctors, etc., we must encourage small farms. If the farms of California could be cut up into small ones and placed in the hands of industrious men, we could raise a strong brained race, that would do wonders in all departments of human labor.

COLDS.

Many of the colds which people are said to catch commence at the feet. To keep these extremities warm, therefore, is to effect an insurance against the most interminable list of disorders which spring out of a "slight cold." First, never be tightly shod. Boots or shoes, when they fit too closely, press against the foot and prevent a free circulation of the blood. When, on the contrary, they fit with comparative looseness, the blood gets fair play, and the space left between the leather and stockings is filled with a comfortable supply of warm air. The second rule is, never sit in damp shoes. It is often imagined that unless they are positively wet it is not necessary to change them. This is a fallacy, for when the least dampness is absorbed into the sole it is attracted nearer the foot itself by the heat, and perspiration is dangerously checked. Any person may prove this by trying the experiment of neglecting this rule. The feet will become cold and damp after a few moments, although on taking off the shoes and warming them they will appear quite dry.

VENTILATION.

Many persons complain of always getting up tired in the morning. This is often due to defective ventilation or from using an undue amount of bed-clothes and bedding. Feather beds are too soft and yielding, and partially envelod the sleeper, thus producing profuse perspiration. The habit of lying too much under blankets is also very pernicious, by reason of the carbonic acid exhaled by the sleeper being respired, says the *Sanitary Record*. Again, it is a common error to suppose that by simply opening a window a little at the top a room can be ventilated. People forget that for proper ventilation there must be an inlet and outlet for the air. In bed-rooms there is often neither, and if there is a fire-place it is generally closed up. Again, it is a mistake to suppose that foul air goes to the top of a room. Certainly the heated air goes to the top, but the chief impurity, the carbonic acid, falls to the bottom. There is nothing so efficacious in removing the lower stratum of air as the ordinary open fire-place, especially if there is a fire burning.

THE DATE PALM.

As this lofty palm tree is perfectly hardy throughout the great interior valleys of California as well as along the coast country, it is worthy of receiving the attention of every owner of a home. It is especially adapted to the hot and dry interior valleys; the climate there more nearly resembling that of its native country. It requires no very great amount of water to make it grow. It will flourish on any good alluvial soil, where any fruit tree will thrive. There are several date palms, young plants—one some ten years old—growing in our valley. They promise well says the California *Agriculturist*. The trees are easily planted from the seeds found in the dried sweet dates sold at fruit stands. The tree or plant is of slow growth, but is a very beautiful ornamental plant during its period of existence and it pays to cultivate it for ornamental purposes alone.

Extraordinary stories, says a druggist's circular, are told of the healing properties of a new oil, which is easily made from the yolk of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of south Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises, etc.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

SOME WASHINGTON NOTORIETIES WHO ARE NOT IN CONGRESS. PROFESSIONAL WOMEN—MRS. LAWYER LOCKWOOD AND DR. MARY WALKER. —A PERSISTENT PARADE OF SEMI-MALE ATTIRE—HOW DOCTOR MARY WALKER CUTS A PAIR OF PANTALOONS, AND WHERE LAWYER LOCKWOOD SARCASTICALLY WEARS HER GOLD THIMBLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1878.

Much has been written about Congressional stars, as well as about society queens, and lobby queens, in Washington. Such are the wonderful facilities for the transmission of news and gossip from the Capitol to the remotest town, that for anyone to become famous or infamous in Washington is to gain national distinction or notoriety. Who has not heard of Boss Shepard, Belva A. Lockwood, and Dr. Mary Walker? If any one protests against the trippling of these names, I will say that it is only for the sake of argument. The great street grader, the fantastic female in pantaloons, and the woman-lawyer, have nothing in common, except in the fact that they are conspicuous characters. The sketching of Congressional stars and telling the most trivial things about them, has been a little overdone and I propose to write about a few famous female personages who are as consistent in their inconsistencies as Blaine, Bayard, Cox or Butler.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, by her persistent knocking at the doors of Congress for admission to the Supreme Court of the United States, has become somewhat famous throughout the country. There is some difference of opinion as to her ability as a lawer, but she is certainly a ready and effective speaker, excelling, perhaps, like many lawyers, in what may be termed sentimental law. She is shrewd and successful in the management of her cases, and whatever advantage she may take of the opposition, she is a little unique in that she does not take advantage of her clients. The late bill which passed the House of Representatives, to permit female practioners to appear at the bar of the Supreme Court, was for her benefit. She has at present two important cases pending before that Court, which she is debarred from pleading, on account of her sex. One of the cases is a Cherokee Indian claim involving $3,000,000. The bill which passed the House in her favor has failed to pass the Senate, but not, it would seem, from opposition of that body; the learned Judiciary Committee of the Senate assumed that an enabling act was not necessary, since the Court itself had exclusive jurisdiction in the matter. This view of the Senate would seem to involve a dead-lock on a nice question between the highest judicial and highest legislative body in the land; for, when Mrs. Lockwood applied for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court two years ago, one of the reasons for refusal, as given in the opinion of Chief Justice Waite, was that there had been no legislation for the admission of women. Mrs. Lockwood is now in the fifth year of her practice and has all the business she can attend to. She is distinguished for great perseverance, patience and tact. Her specialty is Government claims. When she began practice her property consisted of a few feet of real estate in a cemetery; now she is worth $20,000, and her practice brings her a yearly income about five times as large as the salary of a clerk in the Treasury Department. Mrs. L. is a widow, nearly fifty years of age; she is quite able to support a husband, but evinces no inclination to marry again. She has dark eyes, white hair, kindly, intelligent features; her dress is quite elegant and black; her jewelry—a gold thimble, which she sarcastically wears on a breast pin.

Dr. Mary Walker, distinguished for her persistent parade of semi-male attire, is a native of Oswego, New York, and her family is one of standing and respectability. Long years ago she was married to a Mr. Miller, but whatever distinction he may have gained from that union he has now no right to claim, for he was divorced about twenty years ago, and Dr. Mary has resumed her maiden name. Congress voted her a gold medal for services during the war, and the Secretary of the Treasury had her rejected from his office not long since because she was wearing pants. Dr. Mary is not bout, but wears a little foot. She has suffered for years chronic martyrdom of ridicule in the cause of comfort, health and principle; at least that is her view of it; and the air of mingled resignation and resistance which forty-nine years of perverse heroism have stamped upon the face, form and gait of the grotesque little woman is pathetic rather than funny. It is impossible for me to describe her clothes, even superficially. She wears a kind of dress with a demi-skirt—in fact the demicst skirt you ever saw—a cane and a pair of pantaloons. It was the intention of your correspondent to interview her tailor, but he learned on inquiry from one of her friends that she cuts her own trousers and cries like a woman when she cannot make them fit. C. O. S.

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH.

Soon after the close of the late civil war the attention of certain planters in the South, especially in Louisiana, was directed to a new fibre known as ramie, which it was alleged would, in its production to the acre, be more profitable than cotton, and in its use as a textile supply the place of jute, hemp, flax and other similar materials. Experiments were made and still continue in various portions of the South, and the results generally are described as favorable. Thus far, however, it appears that our inventors have not been successful in making machinery whereby the various productions of the fibre, as for instance in the construction of paper, coarse cloth, car, pets and bagging, can be economically utilized, remarks the New York *Herald*. The concurrent testimony is to the effect that ramie is a hardy, easily grown plant, and, under certain conditions, easily manipulated; that its most important uses are in the germ, and are only awaiting the developments of experience, art and science to be made available among the larger industrial resources of the United States. If it be true that from twenty-eight to thirty millions of dollars are annually expended by us for foreign fibres, and that we have within our grasp an equivalent of these materials, surely the country that produced the cotton-gin will not be long in finding a way to add value to a new product and make for it a market.

POSTAL CARD TROUBLES.

Postal cards are very handy to use and withal a great convenience, but the chances that one of them will fail to reach its destination are much greater than in the case of a letter. This is not because of any fault on the part of the department, but the result of carelessness on the part of senders. There being no privacy to the cards, and the messages they bear being of minor importance, leads the post-office officials to treat them with little consideration when once they go astray. "Bushels of them are burnt every month in this city," said a clerk in the Boston postoffice, recently. "We make no effort to return them to senders, but simply throw them aside." The slips which will consign a postal card to limbo of the unredeemed are many. Anything, except a stamp on either side; failing to put the address on the side designated for it, and the writing of anything except the address on the stamped side, are among them. A good plan is first to address the card and then write the message. Large numbers of cards are daily received at the various offices with no written or printed address in the proper place.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

The Late Outbreaks by Mussulmans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—Grand Duke Nicholas has proposed to send a mixed commission of Russian and Turkish officers to the scene of conflict between armed Mussulmans and Russian troops mentioned in a dispatch from that city last night, with the object of pacification. The proposal has been accepted. The Porte is not acquainted with the exact nature of the insurrection, but it is supposed the insurgents consist of three battalions of the former garrison of Nisch, who, in retreating to the mountains, joined the scattering remains of Suleman Pasha's army, and have since been reinforced by the Mussulman inhabitants of the country. This revolt is between the Valley of Maritza and San Stefano.

Another insurrection of Mussulmans has broken out in Macedonia, and the commandant at Monaster has sent for troops. The Russians have also dispatched forces to the scene of action.

England Insists.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—Grand Duke Nicholas will return in about ten days.

Gortschakoff is indisposed.

Paris journals state that invitations to the Congress to examine changes necessary have been semi-officially communicated to the several Powers. All except England have declared the r readiness to accept the invitation unreservedly. England still insists on the condition that all great changes in the East, such as those proposed by the treaty of San Stefano, shall be treated as a European and not merely as a Turco-Russian question.

Russian Naval Officers on their Way to the United States.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The *Herald's* London special correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs: Sixty-five officers and masters of the Russian Navy have started for the United States. In the event of a war with England these officers will will take command of vessels purchased in, and crews recruited from the United States. This brings the Washington Government face to face with the the great question of its international duty towards two great nations.

Bismarck and Conciliation.

LONDON, April 24.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: The report that Bismarck intends to abandon all further attempts at conciliation is not believed in well informed circles, but little confidence is placed in the ultimate success of negotiation. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* is also despondent about the result of negotiations.

Russian Stipulations.

VIENNA, April 25.—Russia stipulates that if war is declared after her troops are withdrawn to Adrianople, they shall have six days allowed for their return, and England is only disposed to grant three.

Peace Negtiations Continued.

LONDON, April 25.—Despite sensational announcements, advices received from authentic sources show that the peace negotiations continue.

Gortschakoff Ill.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—The proposal to withdraw the troops from Constantinople seems to find more favor in military than political circles.

Gortschakoff has been confined to his bed since Monday, and serious apprehensions concerning him are felt. His fever increases, and his physicians fear it is typhus.

General Todieben arrived at St. Stefano on Tuesday.

A Russian Journal's Views.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—The *Golos*, commenting upon the proposal for the withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian troops from the vicinity of Constantinople, says: "We cannot see any indications of such understanding. Negotiations only enable England to actively continue her preparations for war. It is desirable, therefore, that means be speedily found in Berlin to compel England to make her real intentions known; for the present uncertainty weighs heavily upon all Europe.

Germany and Italy.

ROME, April 25.—The *Fanfulla* states: Italy has notified England of her disposition to support the latter's demand about laying the treaty before the Congress, provided England states her views in regard to the system to be introduced in Bulgaria.

Germany and Italy have both taken steps to induce England to make a statement of her views before continuing military measures.

Preparing for War.

LONDON, April 27.—Great enthusiasm was manifested in military circles last night on its becoming known that the whole of the staff and commissioned officers at Aldershot had received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate active service. It is also stated that all the principal officers had received important secret instructions for certain contingencies. It is said orders will be shortly issued for the formation of a Second Army Corps, and the raising of the battalions of that corps to a war establishment.

Outbreak in Servia.

BELGRADE, April 27.—Disturbances have broken out at Nish and Pirot between the inhabitants and Servian authorities, in consequence of Russia's summons for recruits.

Famine and Fever.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—Famine is raging Rustchuk, caused by military requisitions at Rustchuk. Out of 6,000 Russians 40 or 50 die daily of typhus. At Adrianople, Sistova and Tirnova, it is reported that hundreds are dying daily.

The Situation in Europe.

LONDON, April 28.—There is no material change in the war situation, and the game of diplomatic chess still proceeds without definite result. Meantime Russia holds on to all her territorial gains, though ready to yield much when it will insure peace. England continues to occupy her position of diplomatic isolation. Her hopes to secure and Austrian alliance have failed, as everybody admits. Austria cannot afford the responsibility of war, and has nothing to gain by it which she cannot obtain at less expense by non-intervention between England and Russia until hostile blows are actually exchanged, when she can extort from the Czar her own terms. But all the Powers are becoming tired of the suspense and distrust which is nearly as damaging as war itself. They believe England is temporizing and shuffling in hopes to wear out the Russian financial power of resistance. This hope is sustained by the failure of all efforts to place another Russian loan recently made in Berlin. The popular impulse for war has somewhat abated here and the tone of the press is less belligerent. There is a growing feeling that the British Ministry is too purely technical in its objections to Russia's proposals on the continent. This sentiment amounts to a sense of resentment, and England is losing her moral power accordingly. If she persists in war now, she will be as completely without sympathy as allies. While it is difficult to see how she can honorably retire from her indefensible commitals to war, calm thinkers still believe she will find her road to peace through Bismarck's aid. The only serious counter view is based on the British theory that her issue with Russia can only be postponed at best, and that she had better fight now while Russia is comparatively crippled and exhausted.

A Neutral Zone—Safvet Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 28.—In the event of the withdrawal, the Russians will demand a wide zone to be left neutral between them and the Turks.

Safvet Pasha has gone to confer with Grand Duke Nicholas and General Todieben.

English Troops in India Receiving Orders to Embark.

LONDON, April 29.—A Calcutta dispatch to the *Times* says: It is reported that commanding officers of numerous regiments have received orders to have everything ready for immediate embarkation.

Russian Privateersmen to Fare Badly, if Caught.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A London special says: It is reported the English Government has chartered 100 fast cruisers, whose Commanders are ordered to treat all Russian privateers as pirates.

A Doubtful Report.

VIENNA, April 29.—A special to the *New Free Press* of Vienna reports that England and Russia agreed to withdraw to the Dardanelles and Adrianople respectively. The truth of this report is extremely doubtful.

Willingness to Negotiate.

LONDON, April 29 The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says: All sides are willing to continue negotiations, although there is some momentary ill humor in St. Petersburg at the difficulties concerning the mutual withdrawal from Constantinople. This is caused by questions of detail, and not a change of mind on the part of Great Britain. Efforts to arrive at an understanding on this point are not considered abandoned.

Servian Soldiers Ordered to Join their Commands.

BELGRADE, April 29.—All Servian soldiers on furlough have been ordered to join their commands immediately.

Grand Duke Nicholas Promoted.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Grand Duke Nicholas has been promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal-General, and recalled to Russia, on account of ill health.

CONSTANTIOPLE, April 29.—Grand Duke Nicholas will leave for St. Petersburg next Tuesday.

No Perceptible Progress.

LONDON, April 30.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg says that there has been no perceptible progress in negotiations during the past twenty-four hours. Direct pourparlers between England and Russia have hardly begun. Russia still wishes to ascertain England's views in general terms. It is not yet known whether Lord Salisbury will relax his strictly negative attitude.

Report that the Russians will Occupy Constantinople Immediately.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The *Herald's* cable says: It is reported that Turkey refuses to fulfill the stipulations of the treaty of San Stefano, and it has been decided that the Russians will occupy Constantinople immediately.

The British Admiralty is informed that the Russian Baltic fleet is now ready for service, sailors having been summoned for a drill a month in advance of the usual time. The ice having broken up in the Neva, Russian ironclads will leave Cronstadt between the first and 10th of May.

Rumored League for Closing the Baltic.

LONDON, April 30.—A rumor comes from Vienna that Count Von Moltke, the well known German strategist, who is visiting Copenhagen, is commissioned to negotiate a league between Denmark, Russia and Germany for closing the Baltic. This rumor is probably based on a statement in the *North German Gazette* of Saturday, that it would not conceal the opinion that the dispatch of a British fleet to the Baltic, where many neutral interests might be affected, would render the situation immeasurably more complicated. The Vienna *Montag Review* yesterday published a Berlin letter on this subject. The letter said it could hardly be expected that a foreign fleet would make its appearance in the Baltic against the wish of Germany.

JOTTINGS AND CLIPPINGS.

The Philadelphia *Press* pronounces Senator Booth "a born orator."

Russia has a newspaper—the St. Petersburg *Nedomosti*, 150 years old.

Gortchakoff is in his 82d year—beating Lord Palmerston, who died in harness at 80.

Iquique enjoyed forty-six earthquakes in five days, from Jan. 22d to Jan. 26th.

They say Eve never looked through Adam's pockets for letters from other women.

The Central Pacific is stocking the streams on the various branches with trout. They are planting eucalyptus trees by the thousands. These trees will be beneficial to the climate and furnish material for railroad ties.

An examination of the ward registers in San Francisco shows that a large amount of fraudulent voting was done at the last election.

Miguel Salis, a farmer of Bogota, South America, is reputed to be the oldest man in the world, and declared by the peasantry to be 180.

Engineering says: "About a dozen German telegraph offices have been provided with telephones, and these appear to have proved so effective that forty-eight more offices are now being provided with similar instruments."

When any one is run over in St. Petersburg the carriage causing the accident is confiscated, the horses are taken to the fire brigade for public use, and the driver is imprisoned and flogged. Less accidents occur there than anywhere else.

The grain merchants of Stockton are talking of building a telephone line to Hill's Ferry, via San Joaquin City, Grayson and Crow's Landing. The distance is about sixty miles, and the total cost is roughly estimated at from three to four thousand dollars.

Registrar Kalpan has completed the work of dividing San Francisco into 136 election precincts, each containing, as nearly as may be, 300 voters. The precinct registers will not be ready for the Constitutional Convention election, however, and the voting will be done by precincts on the ward registers.

The bridge of the Boston Water Works over Charles River is supported by the largest arch, except one, in the world. It measures 134 feet in length, and 65 feet from the keystone to the water. The weight at the center of the structure is 88 pounds to the square inch. It will cost, when completed, $200,000.

London Society has a short memory. Col. Valentine Baker's exploits in the Turkish service have made him the hero of the hour, and his adventures on an English railway have already been forgotten. He has been unanimously elected a member of the Marlboro club, which is under the special patronage of the Prince of Wales.

Two bronze groups, said to be by Michael Angelo, have been found in an old Venetian palace, and bought by Mme. Rotschild, of Paris, for about $70,000. The groups are about five feet in height, each representing a panther, in one with a faun upon his back, in the other with a satyr. They are to be exhibited in the Trocadero palace during the Paris exhibition.

The Battle Creek (Mich.) *Tribune* gives a handsome picture of the new Sanitarium erected by the Seventh-Day Adventists at that place, and a full discription of it. The cost is said to be $100,000, and is by far the largest, best constructed and most complete edifice of the kind in America. It is an institution that Battle Creek may well be proud of.

Mr. Sax, Austrian Consul at Adrianople, has lately issued some very careful statistics regarding the population of Turkey, as to which there have hitherto been no trustworthy data. He gives the population of Constantinople as 600,000, of which from 50 to 60 per cent. are Turks. Adrianople, 62,000; Philippopolis, about 25,000; Kalsarga, about 21,000; Sistova, 21,000; Sofia, about 18,000; Rodosto, about 17,000.

A very important as well as an interesting feature in the present postal work is the fact that gold is sent through this medium from California, says the Troy *Times*. The first to begin this system was the banker Seligman, who discovered that a bag containing four pounds could be sent by rail and be called a registered letter, cheaper than by express. Nearly $5,000,000 have been sent in this manner within a few months, and delivered in New York with perfect safety.

Among the mountain forests of Armenia are great gnarled walnut trees, with huge knotted excrescences. Many persons at Trebizond, as well as Erzeroum, gain a large income by exporting these irregular growths to Paris and London to be sawed into thin veneer planks to cover fashionable furniture. The price of some of these wood masses, eighteen inches square, ranges as high as $50 and $100, according to the grain of the wood.

About eight years ago, when Runk, the murderer, was 11 years old, he caused the death of a little girl playmate named McElrath whose parents reside in San Francisco. The children were playing together in a yard and got into some dispute, which was settled by Johnny Runk in a summary manner, viz: picking up a fire shovel and striking the little girl on the head with the weapon. The wound thus inflicted caused the death of the girl, but the murderer was never arrested.

Russia has a wonderful Swedish gun ready for use in its fleet. It is worked after the manner of piano-forte playing, moves to and fro in a section of a circle, and sweeps all the ground that it covers in a most marvelous manner. It is something like sweeping a lawn with water from the jet of a garden hose moved right and left by the operator, and can be carried into the maintop for firing on the enemy's deck and inside fortifications. In close quarters it would sweep the enemy's decks of combatants.

Minister Foster officially announced the recognition of the Diaz Government by the United States on the 9th instant. President Diaz received Mr. Foster officially on the 10th and much cordiality of feeling was manifested on both sides. The Lerdo journals denounce the Mexican Government for having, as they charge, accepted a recognition with insulting language from Secretary Evarts. The church newspaper, *La Bandera Nacional*, is more bitter against the United States than ever, and does not want peace on any terms.

Ships built on the Pacific Coast are attracting the attention of sea-going men. The timber of this State is found to be equal to any other country for ship building purposes, and the New England ship yards are importing masts, spars and planks from this coast. During the last 18 months, 75 vessels have been built on this coast, costing $750,000. Manufacturing is greatly on the increase in California. San Francisco has 895 manufacturing establishments, which employ 27,000 men. Their united products for last year amounted to $63,525,500.

The colossal statue of "Liberty Lighting the World," erected by France and America in remembrance of their old friendship, is coming out little by little from the immense workshops prepared expressly for its construction in the Rue de Chazelles, No. 25, near Monceux Park. The arm and hand holding the torch are already in America, and at present the sculptor, Bartholdi, is finishing the principal part of the head. The plaster model is nearly completed. In a few days it will be stripped of its scaffolding which surrounds it and upon which several gangs of men are at work.

It is likely that the old style of placer mining will be extensively revived in California this season. There are 10,000 idle men in San Francisco without a prospect of soon getting employment at living wages. An immense fall of rain in the mountains has made it possible to work many gulches not usually available. The unemployed men are going to these places in large numbers, and by Summer the entire 10,000 will be scattered in abandoned and new diggings. They can make by hand from $2 to $5 a day—remuneration that they scorned in flush times, but now regard as very acceptable.

A correspondent of the Los Angeles *Herald* relates the effect of placing a few leaves of the castor oil plant under trees that were being destroyed by grasshoppers. So remarkable was the result that an actual count of the number killed under one tree showed 489 dead "hoppers," with about twenty more in a dying condition. Judging from the effects so soon produced by the small portion of leaves eaten, there must have been material left to kill ten times as many. The poison of the leaves works rapidly, the grasshoper at once becoming stupefied, and when he attempts to fly falls on his head or back and remains prostrate until he dies.

Nine men were recently killed in the vicinity of Laredo, Texas, and 400 horses carried off, by raiding Indians from Mexico.

In March the amount of freight shipped overland from California was 3,226,600 pounds. Of this 2,530,000 pounds was shipped from San Francisco. For the same month in 1877 the quantity shipped was 6,352,000 pounds.

Currency is so scarce in San Francisco that brokers refuse to let it go under par with gold. This looks like practical resumption. A greenback that is "as good as gold" is just what the country has long needed, and now we have it—almost.

The following is a specimen of the doggerel with which Kearney impresses his followers:

"Our rivers shall be open,
And commerce be at ease,
When Kearney and his legions
Shall rule the Pacific seas."

No wonder they regard him as a giant in intellect. Any person who can manufacture such a compound of cheekiness is certainly entitled to be called great.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill as passed the House, contains the following items for the Pacific Coast improvements: Oakland, $80,000; Wilmington, $20,000; Sacramento and Feather Rivers, $15,000; Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers $30,000; Upper Willamette, $20,000; Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, $20,000; canal around the Columbia River Cascades, $75,000.

Visitors to Paris, who desire to gain an exact idea of the horrors of war, can go to a museum lately organized by the proprietor of the house at Bazeilles in which the painter Neuville laid the scene of his famous picture, "The Last Cartridge." In a corner of this museum stands one of the pieces of furniture represented in the picture, a wooden press riddled with bullets. There are no fewer than 5,000 objects on view.

New Advertisements.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION

We, the undersigned, favoring good government and economy in the expenditure of the public money, and being opposed to all tricks under the specious name of "Citizens' Party," call upon the Democracy of Woodland to assemble in Mass Convention at the Court House at 7 o'clock on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY SECOND, to place in nomination Town officers:

John Tackney,	Jas. Viers,
John McGorey,	E. Rynun,
J. E. R. O'Farrell,	J. P. Bullock,
R. W. Megowan,	Geo. H. Jackson,
J. C. Ball,	G. W. Hiatt,
L. Zirker,	R. W. Pendegast,
M. Lasky,	S. T. Pendegast,
J. S. White,	Jno. W. Goin,
W. Williams,	A. G. Read,
B. H. Pierson,	A. Alexander,
E. L. Parramore,	M. Tobias,
R. H. Beamer,	W. H. Welch,
H. B. Pendegast,	A. J. Hall,
S. Haines,	P. Kreltenberg,
J. B. Peckman,	L. Dryfus,
W. T. Lucas,	R. Forrester.
H. L. Mardis.	

my2

J. G. HUDSON,

Offers to his old patrons and the public at large his own make

Sewed Boots, French Stock	$11.00
Pegged do. do.	9.00
Farmers' do. do.	7 to 8.00
Lewis' Latest Style	6 to 7.00
Oxford Ties	5.50
Half-Soleing and Heeling	1.60

I will do all my work at San Francisco Custom Prices, and Warranted.

A Good Fit Unquestioned.

One Door West of Pgnum's Drug Store,
MAIN STREET, - - WOODLAND.

GIVE ME A CALL. ap3dw

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Yolo, State of California, made and entered on the 20th day of April, A.D. 1878, in the matter of the Estate of W. J. CAMPBELL, deceased, the undersigned, LOUISA CAMPBELL, Administratrix of said Estate, will sell, at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, all the right, title and interest and estate of said W. J. CAMPBELL at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that said Estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired, other than or in addition to that of the said W. J. CAMPBELL at the time of his death in and to that certain piece or parcel of land situated in said Yolo County and State aforesaid, together with the undivided one-third of the growing crop now standing and growing thereon; which said tract embraces three hundred acres of the west side of the 936 90-100 acre tract belonging to the estate of Peter Covell conveyed to said W. J. CAMPBELL, deceased, during his lifetime by Wm. Gordon, Sr. and Nathan Combs, by deed dated October 27th, 1868, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Yolo County in Book "H" of Deeds, pages 210 and following; and the said tract to be sold as aforesaid is particularly described as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of the 936 90-100 acre tract above referred to and running thence south 79½° east 31.93 chains; thence north 5½° west 98.47 chains to the center of Cache Creek; thence north 79½° west 32.62 chains; thence south 5½° east 98.77 chains, to the place of beginning—containing three hundred acres."

That such sale will be made on the ELEVENTH DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1878, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M. of said day, and bids and offers in writing for said real property will be received by said Administratrix at the time last above mentioned, at the office of F. E. BAKER, at Woodland, in the County and State aforesaid. The terms and conditions of sale are as follows: Ten per cent. of the purchase-money for said estate to be paid to the Administratrix on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate Court. LOUISA CAMPBELL,

Dated May 2d, 1878. Administratrix.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney for Administratrix. my2w2

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT WE, the undersigned, A. HAINES of Madison, Yolo County, Cal., and S. MUND of San Francisco, Cal., have formed and entered into a copartnership under the firm name of HAINES & CO., for the transaction of a general mercantile business, etc., at Madison, Yolo County, California.

Dated—Madison, April 18th, 1878.

A. HAINES.
S. MUND.

my2w1m

Resolution of Intention No. 17.

RESOLVED THAT IT IS THE INTENTION of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Woodland to order the laying out and opening of a new street in said town, described as follows: Beginning at the south-west corner of the east half of Lot 2 in Block 1, in Fiske and Messenger's Addition; and running thence west 30 feet; thence north to the south line of Main Street; thence east 60 feet; thence south to the north line of Lincoln Avenue; thence west 30 feet to the place of beginning.

In Board of Trustees, April 12th, 1878 Adopted by the following vote: Ayes, Trustees Viers, Krellenberg and Hiatt. Absent; Trustees Jackson and Edmunds.

GEO. H. JACKSON, Town Clerk.

Resolution of Intention No 18.

RESOLVED THAT IT IS THE INTENTION of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Woodland to order the alteration of Railroad Street, in said town, by adding a new portion thereto, as follows: Beginning at a point on the south line of Main Street, 8 feet west of the west line of the north-east quarter of Section 32, Township 10 north, Range 2 east, Mount Diablo Meridian; and running thence west 17 feet; thence south to the north line of the alley on the north line of the lands of N. Shellhammer; thence east 9 feet; thence north to the north line of Lincoln Avenue; thence east 8 feet; thence north to the place of beginning.

In Board of Trustees, April 12th, 1878. Adopted by the following vote: Ayes, Trustees Viers, Krellenberg and Hiatt. Absent, Trustees Jackson and Edmonds.

GEO. H. JACKSON, Town Clerk.

Resolution of Intention No. 19.

RESOLVED THAT IT IS THE INTENTION of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Woodland, to order the laying-out and opening of a new street in said town, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point 30 feet south of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 10 north, Range 2 east, Mount Diablo Meridian; and running thence east, and parallel with the south line of said quarter-section, to East Street; thence north 60 feet; thence west to a point due north of the place of beginning; thence south 60 feet to the place of beginning.

In Board of Trustees, April 12th, 1878. Adopted by the following vote: Ayes, Trustees Veirs, Krellenberg and Hiatt. Absent; Trustees Jackson and Edmunds,

ap15d3w GEO. H. JACHSON, Town Clerk.

New Firm!

A. HAINES. S. MUND.

HAINES & CO.,

Spring & Summer Stock

—OF—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—AT—

MADISON.

Our New Spring and Summer Stock embraces

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

AND MACHINERY,

Grain Sacks, Etc.

OUR MOTTO IS:

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

The public are respectfully invited to call upon us and make their purchases, and we feel satisfied that we can suit them both in goods and prices.

Cash Paid for Grain and Wool,

Poultry and other Farm Produce.

HAINES & CO.,

my2w8m Madison, Yolo County, Cal.

HELP!

FOR THE WEAK,
NERVOUS AND
DEBILITATED.

DR. HASBROUCK'S

Electric Belts.

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy without the use of medicine of any kind, and without the slightest inconvenience to the patient's habits of daily occupation.

Reader Are You Afflicted?

And wish to regain your health, strength and energy of former years? Do any of the following symptoms connect yours dessed condition? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are your kidneys, stomach or bloom in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, aches or pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years, and find yourself harrassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are you suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, aches or pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years, and find yourself harrassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are you subject to any one of the following symptoms: Restless nights, nightware, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, etc. Thousands of young men, middle-aged, and even the old suffer from nervous debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their suffering. Why then further neglect a subject of such vital importance when the remedy can be so easily procured?

DR. HASBROUCK'S

ELECTRIC BELTS,

For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement. The most eminent physicians endorse them, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have been restored to

Health, Strength and Energy

after druggling in vain for years.

Send for descriptive circular, which will be mailed free, containing information worth thousands of dollars to the afflicted of either sex.

Call or address (all communications confidential),

James H. Bowdoine & Co.,

Sole Agents for the United States.

P. O. Box 2141. 213 BROADWAY,

my2w3m NEW YORK CITY.

FARMERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

Jackson's Grain Lifters!

ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO

And Sacramento.

As this promises to be a season of much lodged grain, we will be supplied with a large stock to meet the demand, and solicit orders from all farmers wishing them. my2w1m

TO THE PUBLIC!

FARMERS AND EMPLOYERS!!

I guarantee to send at short notice the most reliable and competent male and female labor, of any nationality, skilled and unskilled mechanics, to my customers and all employers who may want my services, free of charge. My long experience and connection with the California labor market and its labor exchanges (for over 10 years) has given me an established reputation for the right selection of suitable employees.

Please send orders, with full particulars, to my new Employment Agency,

627 Sacramento Street,

P. O. Box 1468, San Francisco.

A. ZEEHANDELAAR.

ap30d1Tudt&w

A CARD.

Crane's Patent Unloading Nets and Improved Derrick.

Having learned that certain parties have started a report that I had no right to manufacture the above articles, this is to inform the public that if they will call at the planing mill and machine

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, May 2d, 1878.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

CAL. PACIFIC R.R. TIME-TABLE.

GOING SOUTH.

From Williams:—Arrives 6:30 A.M. Leaves 6:40 A.M. for San Francisco.
From Knights Landing:—Arrives 12:40 P.M. Leaves 12:50 P.M. for San Francisco.

GOING NORTH.

From San Francisco:—Arrives 2:15. Leaves 2:20 P.M. for Knights Landing.
From San Francisco:—Arrives 8:45 P.M. Leaves 8:55 P.M. for Williams.

SUNDAY—GOING NORTH.

From San Francisco:—Arrives 11:44 A.M. Leaves 11:45 P.M. for Williams.

GOING SOUTH.

From Williams:—Arrives 3:40 P.M. Leaves 3:41 P.M. for San Francisco.

THE MAILS.

From the East and South arrive at 2:30 P.M., and 9 P.M. From the North at 7:00 A.M. Going East and South, close at 6 A.M., and 12 M.; and going North at 11:50 A.M.
Knights Landing or Grafton Mail arrives at 1 P.M., and closes at 2 P.M.
Capay and Quicksilver Mine Mail leaves Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M., arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 P.M.
Plainfield Mail Tuesdays and Fridays.

Town and County Matters

The Picnic at Dunnigan's.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—On Saturday last I received a very kind invitation to attend the picnic at Dunnigans. As it was the first picnic of the season, I resolved to go. We boarded the train at about 8 in the morning, and at 9 the bell rung and we started. A very large crowd went from Woodland, and at Cacheville, Blacks and Dunnigans the number was augumented by the addition of many country folks, who came arrayed in gorgeous drapery. In fact I heard some one remark that "Soloman in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." The grounds selected for the festivities were unadorned by aught save nature, and she had not been lavish of her gifts. The soil was hard and gravelly, and the grass in consequence was sere and yellow. But the trees were bright and green, and the dark-colored manzanita lent a charm to the surroundings. When we arrived at the grove the baskets and refreshments were taken under the immediate supervision of the ladies, as the ball players, the Pacifics in particular, were on the lookout for edibles, and would not have scrupled at availing themselves of anything that was "lying around loose." Oh, those horrid boys! We had music, and a dance was proposed, but for some reason it failed to come off. Swings were put up, and at twelve o'clock the match game of base ball was played between the Pacifics and College Nine. The latter club was the easy winner. I noticed one young gentleman and a young lady seated beneath the shade of an oak. There was a look of wistful solicitude upon his countenance and on her face was traced a timidity of feeling. It was easy to tell they were lovers. He said: "Evangeline, (that is not her name), dost know I—I—love thee?" This last came out like a charge from a Gatling gun. She said, while a look of unutterable happiness suffused her face: "Oh, Gawge (she meant George), I can skasly credit youah wods." Then I heard a noise like the fierce winter wind soughing through an old barn. There is nothing very bad in this little conversation, but it shows how foolish a young couple can be. At three o'clock we started home. Some of the boys got together and sung songs which were appreciated, there was such unison in their voices. I noticed several of them acting strangely, and I asked the reason. My escort said: "Oh, nothing, they are only a little off." What did he mean by "a little off?" On the return home the boys kept up a continual rumpus. Eddie Woods lost a new hat, and in fact they all appeared demoralized. They talked of the "short haired nine," and their language was not complimentary either. That is another expression I do not understand. "Shoot the man with the kid gloves on;" "take your arm from around that girl," and similar expressions, were continually used. In fact I have never seen such an unruly set of boys in my life as were up at the picnic at Dunnigans. C. CLAYTON.

Bay-Window Sketches.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Aristocracy is of very ancient origin. It was first known in China about the time of the celebrated Manchoo conquest, and in biblical and profane history it is spoken of at the earliest civilization of the world. But in those times the only persons allowed to bear the name of "aristocrat" were those who by intellect and wealth were naturally elevated in the social scale. In these latter days, however, people become elevated by suddenly-acquired riches or a wrong imagination of superiority. This class of aristocrats are called "parvenue," or "cod-fish," and a very good name it is, too. Nothing can be so offensive to real dignity and culture as to see shallow-brained people ape the manners and fashions of their superiors, and try, by vacuous eyes and stony lineaments, to imagine themselves "some." Oh, it offends me much to see this exhibition of foolishness. There are some in every town of this variety, and I pity them. They have no real pleasure in this bright world of ours. They are continually in misery lest they may perform some act that will expose their "true inwardness." They derive no pleasure from attending any concert or meeting. They fear the involuntary affiliation with the "common herd" will injure them in the eyes of the public; or, most of all to be hated, in their own eyes. They will congregate in a little crowd and there hold their insiped conversations upon their supposed grandness. They are melancholy pictures of social isolation. Isolated on account of their imagined superiority. But I have dwelt too long upon this subject, and would only say in conclusion: Respect yourself, and everyone will respect you; in fact obey the golden Rule: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. CLAUDIA CLAYTON.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The curiosity of the human family is truly wonderful. I myself have seen persons so inquisitive that they would actually have risked their lives and fortunes for the purpose of unraveling plots. They have done this when the solution could gratify their curiosity. And still it continues. Yesterday, while seated at my window, two young gentlemen passed, and their conversation was concerning me. Many were the prognostications as to whether my name was real or ficticious. None of them were correct. Now, what difference does it make to anyone whether they know me or not? If I am a man, as one of them suggested, I am so crabbed and sour that the women would not like me; if I am a woman the men would not like me, I am so homely. Therefore the solution would please no one, and I shall endeavor to retain my veiled identity. I shall never go to picnics again nor debate with anyone who betrays a wish to penetrate my disguise. I try to treat everyone with consideration, and will continue to do so. By the way, I hear that the young men's literary society is not in a very promising condition. It seems there was some dissagreement as to the character of the entertainment. Some wanted comedy, some tradegy and some negro minstrelsy. There was a Richard the III, a David Garrick and a Christy, and each wanted to exhibit his talent. I do not wish to make them mad, but I would suggest that some of them go to school before they try to play Shakespearean pieces. CLAUDIA CLAYTON.

May-Day.

Green fields and silent glens we come
To spend this bright spring day with thee.
Is there a child whose young heart does not beat with pleasure at the mention of this day? Among civilization we venture to say there is not one. Both old and young anticipate with joy its advent. From time immemorial it has been dedicated to sylvan sports and rural festivities. As far back in history as when fair Maia gave this month its name the recollections that are summoned by its mention are those of joy and pleasure. Homer speaks of it and lends to its description all the charm of his magic pen, and Chaucer, the first of English poets, speaks of it as "the happiest day of all the year, the avenue to Spring." In "merrie old England" the Lords and ladies made it one to be remembered by the peasantry and gifts and tokens of kindness were freely given. Then all the "country folke" would gather round the may-pole, and happy was she who was chosen Queen o the May. Tennyson tells the joy of one in the following lines:

"If you waken call me early, call me early, mother dear,
For to-morrow 'll be the happiest day of all the glad new year.
Of all the glad new year, mother, the maddest, merriest day,
For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May."

This day will be celebrated in our county by several picnics. The Turners' comes off at Washington Gardens where they will have games of various kinds, and will generally endeavor to give everyone a pleasant day. We would advise all who can to attend.

A Sanguine German.

One of the most thrifty elements of American civilization is the German. In whatever position he may be—in the workshop, on the farm or in the professions—he exhibits those qualities that go to make a man's career successful. But of course their are exceptions, and you will find one occassionally who does not possess much business sagacity. We met such a one the other day while out in the country with the Assessor. He was a man whose face indicated a person of unusual industry. He has taken up a ranch five or six miles from town and it is one of the worst specimens of soil we have ever seen. It is one hundred and sixty acres of the purest alkali in the world. On the whole area we doubt if there is sufficient nutriment to keep one animal a week. Most of the land is as barren of vegetation as the street, and is white and glistens in the sun like snow. But this German has built a little cabin on it and lives contentedly amid his arid domain. He told us that he would succeed in fertilizing it and make it as productive as any in the State. We hope to see him succeed, and we know if hard work and untiring energy can do it, he will.

"Lamara."

We have received from A. Roman & Co., Pupulshers, of San Francisco, a neat and prettily bound little volume of poetry entitled "Lamara, and Other Poems." They are the work of George Homer Meyer, a native Californian and a resident of Sonoma county. They were given to the public on the author's twentieth birthday. There is some very pretty verse in the little book, and the contruction shows an ability which promises well for the future. To show how gracefully some of the poems are written we quote a verse from "The Fairy's Secret:"

Where the boughs of the laurel bend mournfully low,
And so cool and delicious the air,
Is a spot far the fairest of all that I know,
And full often I thither repair.
There the stream ripples by,
With a murmur and sigh,
And a sprite in its bosom doth dwell;
And I oft used to think
As I lay on its brink
Of the secret that fairy might tell.

Winters Items.

From the *Advocate* of the 27th ultimo we extract the following items:

Putah Creek is down to bed rock again.

The Putah Creek Ditch Company have thrown up their franchise.

Mumps in town, everybody goes with a few blankets around their head.

Thousands of acres of hay are nearly ready for the sickle in this vicinity.

Contractors on the Berryessa Cañon road are progressing finely on the Yolo end.

On Monday there was such a crowd in town that the police had frequently to clear the streets.

Prospects are good for an excellent Summer's trade in all branches of business in town this year.

There will be mass at the Union Schoolhouse on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 10½ o'clock, after which there will be a meeting of gentle men to make arrangements to build a church in Winters or vicinity.

Meeting of the County Committees.

The Democratic County Central Committee held a meeting at the Court House Saturday last, at which were present five of the seven members constituting the Committee—Messrs. Gwinn, Lawson, Adams, Megowan and Douglas; absent, Messrs. Murphy and Guthrie No definite action was taken, it having been decided, after consultation, to adjourn a week and hold another meeting on Saturday next, May 4th, in pursuance of which decision a call will be found in our columns for that date, when every member of the Committee should be present.

The Republican Committee also held a meeting on the same day, and Messrs. Hoag, Williams and Maltby, of the Committee, suggested a conference of the two Committees, but the Democrats declined on the ground of the absence of some of its members. What further action will be taken in this respect remains to be seen.

Mr. G. N. Freman.

We learn from the last *Arizona Citizen*, just received, that our late townsman, Mr. Giles N. Freman, had arrived in Florence, Arizona. He came by private conveyance over the Putman road to meet his family, who arrived by coach Sunday evening from Woodland, California. Mr. Freman was Superintendent of the McMillen mine until Mr. Johnson arrived about two months ago. Since Mr. Johnson has resigned, Mr. Freman has been again reinstated as Superintendent. Mr. Freman has proved his fitness for his position by the energy and discretion with which he has managed the Company's affairs, and the Company has displayed good judgment by again placing him in charge of the mine. Mr. Freman and family left for the mine, where they will enjoy the cool breezes from the Pinals in comfortable summer quarters.

Explanation.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I notice in your paper of Monday morning that "C. Clayton" was annoyed by the boys on the excursion train last Saturday. I am sorry for this, but I wish to say for the "unruly boys" that I was near them all the way home, and did not hear a single profane or vulgar word during the trip. The expressions of which "Clayton" complains were addressed to one of their own number, and I am sure were given and received in the spirit of innocent fun and jollity. The excursion was in every way a success, and seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed by every one present. C. S. FROST.

New Firm at Madison.

Mr. A. Haines, of Madison, and Mr. S. Mund, of San Francisco, have entered into a co-partnership for the transaction of a general mercantile business at Madison Yolo county, Cal., where they will no doubt do an extensive trade, having laid in a heavy stock of Spring and Summer goods, including not only all the kinds of goods kept in a general store, but also farming implements and machinery. They also intend building a large store fronting that of Mr. Levy, which will materially improve the town.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., April 29, 1878.

Fanning, John	Myler, James
Griffin, Dwight	Rooth, S
Irons, John	Roseberry, Barney H
Lewis, Chas A	Shinn, Elbrt

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P. M.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Capital Hotel dining room is being kalsomined.

Some of the streets of Washington will be widened.

Several larcenies are reported to have taken place in Woodland lately.

Runk, the murderer of officer Coots, expiated his crime on Friday last.

Hon. J. C. Ball is talked of for the Yolo Delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Gladiator.

Miss Bell reports a good attendance at her private school in the public school house.

The Washington Hotel at the end of the Yolo bridge is being moved a square further South.

There was singing by telephone between Vallejo, Suisun and Dixon last Saturday night.

The water is nearly off Chas. Reed's orchard and it is looking well, though some of the cherry trees will be killed.

The boys of Woodland are coming out in a new style of hat, similar to the "helmet." They are very homely excuses.

The incorrigible Dick was up before his honor yesterday on a charge of drunkenness. He pleaded guilty and paid five dollars fine.

Kearney, Knight and the Workingmen of San Francisco are having quite a rumpus. A collision is imminent between the two leaders.

Mr. Wiggington has introduced a bill into Congress for changing the time of electing Congressmen from November, 1878, to November, 1879.

The transit of Mercury occurs next Monday. It will be visible all over the United States, and seven hours and a half will be consumed in its passage.

A. C. Kean, County Treasurer of Yolo County, settled with the State for the quarter ending March 31st, on the 23, by paying into the treasury $3,716.01.

John Stotenburg had a rather unprofitable trip lately. He was prospecting in the upper counties and lost two saddle horses on account of the warm weather.

As will be seen by the call, published in another column, the Democracy of Woodland will hold a Convention on to-morrow for the purpose of nominating town officers.

The Board of Supervisors rejected the application for the removal of the old road and the opening of a new one near Mr. Moses' place, on account of some informality in the report of viewers.

Mr. J. G. Hudson has opened a boot and shoe shop on the corner west of Bynum's drug store. He is well known here as a good workman and prides himself on giving a good fit and turning out durable work at a small profit.

James McClatchy, of the Sacramento *Bee*, is a candidate for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He states his platform and says if elected he will use his influence for the good of all the people. He would make a good delegate.

The Board of Supervisors in the case of the Stevenson bridge appointed a committee of three to confer with the Supervisors of Solano in regard to the repairs necessary. In the application of Germanhauser and others for a road, the report of the viewers was relected.

There has been quite a rush at the Great Eastern Bankrupt Store the last few days, and lots of goods have been sold at prices entirely satisfactory to purchasers. One great secret of their lively trade is that they make very free use of printers' ink. It *will* tell, and no mistake.

A picnic was given to the pupils of the primary department of the Public School yesterday by their teachers, Mrs. and Miss DeLong. The ground selected for the festivities was in Mr. Beamer's field north of town. It is a very pleasant place, and the children enjoyed themselves very much.

The residence of Mr. Alfred Mason, of the DEMOCRAT, was entered by burglars Saturday and considerable clothing was stolen. The thief was a singularly ignorant man or he would never have entered a printer's house with the expectation of finding valuables. He was lucky in finding old clothes.

And now comes the Great San Francisco Auction Store of Gosliner & Co., determined to buck the bull off the bridge and have the say itself for awhile on selling goods. Read their double column advertisement containing a list of prices. They say they are going in to win, and it looks like it.

The Statement of O. B. McLin, in regard to how Florida was made to cast her vote for Hayes, has been published. He says that he believed a Democratic triumph in 1877 would be a national disaster. In the conclusion of his confession he said that it was an irresistible truth that Tilden was elected President.

Mr. Moses informs us positively that there were a thousand shares of McMillen sold the other day in Woodland for $1.50 per share. He further says that if anyone doubts the truth of the statement they may obtain the same number of shares of him for the same price, the *Yolo Mail* to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Sunday School picnic and excursion to Dunnigans yesterday was all that was anticipated—a pleasant and enjoyable one. The day was confined to the usual sports and amusements of picnicers. A match game of base ball was played between the Pacifics and Silver Stars which resulted in a victory for the latter.

The thirteenth exhibition of the Mechanics Institute will open August 6th and continue until September 7th. The Board of Managers particularly desire that the natural and manufactured products of California be well represented, and to that end all facilities will be extended to exhibitors. We hope to see Yolo county well represented.

Mr. P. Outcalt, Special Agent and Adjuster of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal and the South British Insurance Company of New Zealand, was in Woodland on Friday, and expressed himself highly pleased with our town and country, as well he might, for there is not a more prosperous region in all California to-day.

A ride yesterday in Pockman & Smith's open carriage through Main street, with Jeff. as "Jehu" and a spanking team to whirl us us over the road, afforded a better appreciation of the enjoyment to be derived by our citizens from having so fine a "rig" in which to air themselves and take a view of our growing and prosperous young city.

Jeff. Pockman's fine Langford mare has a splendid colt by the celebrated running horse Wildidle, a young aristocrat of the most royal lineage, which promises to be a notable addition to the fine stock of the country. In the opinion of good judges there can hardly be anything finer than this combination of the blue blood of Langford and Wildidle.

The new stone sidewalk in front of the Craft Hotel is completed, and it has been proposed to continue it through the block to Freeman's corner. This would be a really substantial and splendid improvement and would add far more than its cost to the value of the property. Parties who want this stone laid on or in front of their premises should see Mr. Martin as he will soon leave town.

Our weekly contemporary over the way alleges that we published an article headed "Tact and Talent" without giving it proper credit. Will the literary Trojan of the *Mail* tell us who the author is? We should very much like to know. We have seen it published in newspapers for the last ten years and never as yet have we seen it credited to anyone. We published it as we found it, for it was good. *We* do not clothe articles from other papers in our own language and then print them as original. Do *you*, Wag?

A number of little girls, whose names we did not learn had a pleasant picnic yesterday in one of the groves near Cache Creek.

The public exhibition of the Department of Professor Ridgeway, of Hesperian College, will take place at Washington Hall on Monday evening next at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

As will be seen by their advertisement in another column, the extensive firm of Hawley & Co., of Sacramento and San Francisco, are making a specialty of Jackson's Grain Lifters this season. It is a grand thing for saving lodged grain.

Mr. R. Lurch had a fine suit of clothes stolen from his room in the Craft House recently. These light-fingered gentlemen appear to be preparing themselves for hard times. Our people should be careful and secure their doors and windows safely.

Porter & Co. are agents for the celebrated Glidden Patent Barb Galvanized Steel Fence Wire, acknowledged by all to be the best in use. A score of Yolo county farmers are using it and all praise it. A stock always kept on hand. Beware of imitations.

The professional card of Dr. C. H. Gibbons appears in our columns to-day. Dr. Gibbons has recently arrived here from Canton, Pennsylvania, and proposes to locate permanently in Woodland. It is an old saying that there is always room for one more.

For Arizona—A splendid Henry rifle for $28; a fine bull-dog English self-cocking pistol, 44-bore, for $13; a beautiful 10-inch hunting-knife for $2; just the thing for a traveler or hunter. All for sale at Uncle Harris' 702 Kearny street, San Francisco.

Mrs. J. B. Pockman has a three-year-old pet cat that performs various tricks at the word of command from its mistress, such as sitting bolt upright, jumping over her shoulder and through her arms, and does it promptly, gracefully, and with apparent conscious pride at his own agility.

Since Gee Lee's arrest for the maintaining of a nuisance, the Chinese have generally cleaned up their cesspools. Most of their houses were in a terrible condition, and the stench from them was extremely dissagreeable. In fact it has been so bad occasionally that it was nearly impossible to pass them without getting sick.

Woodland Markets.

[REPORTED DAILY BY F. S. FREEMAN & CO.]
WOODLAND, May 2.

FLOUR—$ bbl, $6 50@$7 00.
SUGAR—Island Refined, 10 @ 11c; S. F. Golden C., 11c; S. F. Fine Crushed, 13¼c; N. Y. Yellow C., 11¼c; N. Y. Fine Crushed, 14c; N. Y. Granulated, 13.
TEA—Japan, 35@40c.
CANDLES—14@20c.
SOAP—C. O., $ lb 5@6¼c; Cold Water Bleaching, 8@10c.

PRODUCE.

WHEAT—$1 75@$1 80.
BARLEY—$1 25.
POTATOES—$3 50.
HAY—$14 00.
EGGS—$ doz., 20c
POULTRY—Hens, $ doz. $5 50@6 00; Chickens, $3 50@$4 00; Turkeys $ lb 14c.
BUTTER—20@25c.
WOOL—Spring, 20@21c.

Buy the Sherman & Hyde Square Grand Piano.

Buy the celebrated Estey Organ, Sherman, Hyde & Co. Agents, San Francisco.

Weber Pianos took first premium at the Centennial.

Sherman, Hyde & Co., San Francisco, sell Pianos and Organs on easy terms.

Mrs. Edwards, teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Orders left at Green's Jewelry Store.

Sherman & Hyde Square Grand, four round corners, only $500. Warranted for ten years.

Go to G. W. Greene for Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise.

An eight-stop Estey Organ, a seven-stop Smith Organ and a ten-stop Clough & Warren Organ, for sale very cheap at Green's Jewelry store.

Mrs. Edwards will take orders for Sherman Hyde & Co's Pianos, and will sell them at San Francisco prices.

All the great artists use the Weber Piano.

Sherman & Hyde's is the largest music house on the Pacific Coast. Buy only of responsible Agents.

Sherman & Hyde will exchange organs for pianos, and new instruments for old ones.

An Historical Fact.

Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Homestead Lock Stitch Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at FOUR TIMES the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly done so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the Family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete for domestic use, reduced to $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address, John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York.

DIED.

In Woodland, April 27, Ada Bell Thompson, a native of California, aged 12 years 7 months and 27 days.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

MORNING BOARD—April 30, 1878.

Alpha	$ 6 80	Kentucky	$ 2 50
Andes	30	Leopard	40
Alta	7 25	Lady Washington	5 00
Argenta	35	Leeds	1 50
Amazon	...	Lee	25
Alps	3 25	Leviathan	25
Belle	10 75	Morning Star	1 50
Bodie	1 25	Mexican	8 50
Bechtel	2 50	Monument	10
Belle Isle	50	Manhattan	9 00
Belmont	50	Modoc	2 40
Baltimore	50	Northern Belle	5 00
Best & Belcher	13 00	Navajo	55
Belcher	2 80	New Cosso	1 10
Benton	1 40	N Con Virginia	40
Boyle	25	Newark	...
Bullion	3 60	New York	50
Con Imperial	40	Occident	2 10
Crown Point	3 15	Overman	8 00
Confidence	3 50	Ophir	25 75
Con Virginia	13 75	Phœnix	4 00
Chollar Potsi	25 00	Pilades	85
California	25 50	Panther	20
Eon Washoe	45	Rye Patch	4 50
Caledonia	1 30	Raymond & Ely	3 25
C P R R	1 00	Rock Island	20
Commonwealth	2 10	Senator	3 00
Challenge	1 00	Seg Belcher	20 00
Bay Silver	60	Silver Hill	40
De Frees	30	Savage	10 75
Dayton	10	Solid Silver	2 20
Exchequer	1 90	Silver Prize	30
Endowment	65	Sierra Nevada	3 65
Eureka	53 75	St. Louis	25
El Dorado South	1 10	South Comstock	90
Endicott	1 60	Succour	60
Falcon	40	Star	1 50
Golden Chariot	25	Silver King	15 00
Grand Prize	3 50	Trojan	40
Gila	85	Tucker	1 20
Gould & Curry	6 13	Tiptop	1 50
Hornet	10	Thomas	10
Hussey	40	Tuscarora	50
Hamburg	4 00	Utah	7 62
Hale & Norcross	7 00	Union Con	3 50
Independence	80	Valley	20
Jackson	3 50	Wells Fargo	95
Joe Scates	10	Woodville	35
Justice	5 50	Ward	55
Julia	2 70	White	5 00
Kossuth	10	Yellow Jacket	5 80
K K Consolidated	3 50	Young America	35

The Honest Farmer.

Happy I count the farmer's life,
Its various round of wholesome toil;
An honest man with loving wife,
And offspring native to the soil.

Thrice happy, surely!—In his breast
Plain wisdom and the trust in God;
His path more straight from east to west
Than politician ever trod.

His gain's no loss to other men;
His stalwart blows inflict no wound;
Not busy with his tongue or pen,
He questions truthfully sky and ground.

Partner with seasons and the sun,
Nature's co-worker; all his skill
Obedience, even as waters run,
Winds blow, herbs, beasts their law fulfill.

A vigorous youthhood, clean and bold;
A manly manhood, cheerful age;
His comely children proudly hold
Their parentage best heritage.

Unhealthy work, false mirth, chicane,
Guilt—needless woe, and useless strife—
O cities, vain, insane, insane!
How happy is the farmers life.

By Universal Accord.

AYERS CATHARTIC PILLS are the best purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves that the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pill can be compared with them, and every person knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual, catharic is required.

Polish the Youngster's Teeth

With ZOZODONT, and when they grow up their mouths will be garnished with sound and handsome ones. The foundation of many a toothache is laid in childhood by neglect, and it is very important to the well-being of either child or adult that the teeth should be well taken care of. Bad teeth are no fit masticators of the food, and breed dyspepsia. Make them white and strong, therefore, with ZOZODONT, a preservative of supreme excellence and purity. Use it without delay.

Nearly Half a Century!

It is now over forty years since BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS were first introduced to the public, and now, after that long period of trial, they are universally admitted to be the best of all remedies for impure blood and humors, scrofula, old sores and confirmed rheumatism.

FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.

All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding five lines inserted in this column for 50 cents per week. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents. To find out the number of lines an advertisement will make, reckon five words for the first line and six words for each subsequent line. Parts of lines charged as full lines.

PORTER & CO. have an assortment of Wood and Willow Ware, consisting of Wash-tubs, Wash-boards, Wood and Paper Pails, Market and Clothes Baskets, Demi-Johns and Water Kegs, Scrub and Shoe Brushes, Wisp and Toy Brooms, Butter Bowls, Chopping Trays, etc., etc. Their Variety Table has a host of little articles upon it, useful to every housekeeper. myld

D. E. BOHANNON'S Lightning Eraser removes tar, grease, paint, etc. Buy it and try it. myld1w$ MACK WEBBER, Agent.

PORTER & CO. have two brands of Eastern Cigars—"Aristocrat" and "Tiptop"—the best cigars in town for the money. A large variety of Tobaccos always on hand. myld

DOG TAGS.—All persons owning dogs in the Town of Woodland are hereby notified to come forward immediately and purchase tags for them at the Marshal's office for the year 1878. W. M. THOMAS, Marshal. ap30d

MRS. DeLONG'S PRIVATE SCHOOL will commence on Monday, May 6th, at Turners' Hall. Pupils will be graded as in Public School, and the same branches taught.
Mrs. A. A. DeLONG,
ap28d1w$ Miss MINNIE DeLONG.

WANTED, AT KING'S PHOTOGRAPHIC Gallery, a good Negative Retoucher. Also, wanted Lady to learn Negative Retouching—one with some talent for drawing preferred. Also, Lady to Color Photographs. 2wap26$ KING, PHOTO.

GLADIATOR. ap24

FOUND—Near Nelson's Bridge, a new coat. The owner can have it by paying for this notice. ap23

GO TO WEBBER'S for a cool glass of Soda Water, and a genuine Havana Cigar for a bit. ap19d

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—A new Piano, warranted, can be purchased and a good single carriage horse will be taken as part payment at a fair valuation. Apply at THE DEMOCRAT Office. ap21

HOUSE TO RENT.—Inquire at Mrs. Dollarhide's on Elm street. ap21tf

SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE

IN THE STATE.

Sherman & Hyde Square and Upright Pianos;

Weber Pianos;

Stedman and German Upright Pianos;

Estey and Standard Organs;

Brass Instruments, Sheet Music,

—AND—

Everything in the Music Line.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Address,
SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.,
no8d1y SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PALACE DRUG STORE,

MAIN ST., OPP. CRAFT HOTEL,
WOODLAND, YOLO CO.,
Wm. G. Murphy, Prop'r,
(SUCCESSOR TO SPENCE & BOLTON,)
Dealer in Drugs,

Medicines and Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, Etc., Paints and Oils, Cigars and Tobacco, Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes, Window Glass, of all sizes.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

And orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality. [ap18d

SHEET MUSIC, ETC.

For all the Latest Sheet Music—Songs and Instrumental—send to

J. F. COOPER,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets, Sacramento.

Finest Zephyr Wools 15c per oz. All kinds of Fancy Goods sent by mail. ap22dw2p1m

ELSTON & WHITE HAVE JUST received the Cheapest lot of Cigars ever brought to Woodland.

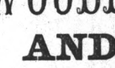
BAKER & HAMILTON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

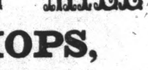
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES

—AND—

HARDWARE.



THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THIS LINE OF Business on the Coast—having started with the first farming interests of the State. Have always taken the LEAD in Valuable Machines, etc. They are now EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for many of the Most Valuable Machines that are used in farming—among which are the



Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,
Champion Mowers and Reapers,
Hollingsworth Sulky Rakes,
Tiger Self-Dump Sulky Rakes,

(The Tiger Self-Dump Rake is THE LATEST AND BEST Rake Invented.)

Bain's Farm & Freight Wagons,

BAIN'S HEADER WAGONS.

The Best Wagons ever sold in California.

Pitt's Genuine Buffalo Threshers and Horse Powers,
J. I. Case & Co.'s Improved California Headers,
Ames' Straw Burning Engines,
Spring Wagons, all sizes.

ALL OUR MACHINES ARE WELL KNOWN IN CALIFORNIA:

They are the Leading Machines!

Our Hill's Eureka Gang Plows, Harrows,
Moline Single Gang Plows, Seed Sowers,
Cast Iron Plows, Cultivators, Etc.,
ARE THE BEST TO BE FOUND IN THE MARKET!

We carry all the Goods to be expected in this line.

—ALSO,—

A Full Line of Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, BELTING, FENCE AND BALING WIRE,
BARBED FENCE WIRE, POWDER, SHOT, ETC.

Call and Examine our Stock or Send for Catalogue. Address,

BAKER & HAMILTON,

SACRAMENTO OR SAN FRANCISCO
ap11-w3m

AT THE

WOODLAND PLANING MILL

AND MACHINE SHOPS,

WHITE BROTHERS,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR WORK IN WOOD OR IRON

Will Take Contracts for Building. Will Repair and Adjust Farming Implements.

THRESHING SEPARATORS MADE A SPECIALTY.

As we employ only skilled mechanics, use only the best materials, and as our machinery is of superior style, we solicit patronage and guarantee satisfaction.

We Manufacture and Adjust

The Celebrated Laufenburg Patent End-Shake Shoe

FOR THRESHING MACHINES!

All work done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Give us a trial.

WHITE BROS.,
ap17dw NEAR THE DEPOT, MAIN STREET.

BRANCHING OUT.

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.

Have added to their large stock of Boots and Shoes a full line of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Entirely New and of the Latest Styles.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

The finest qualities of Ladies' Shoes always on hand.

Agent for the New Wilson and American Sewing Machine.
ap18

H. KUHN & BRO.,

OPP. PORTER'S STORE, MAIN STREET,
WOODLAND.

Dealers in Tinware,
STOVES, RANGES,
PUMPS, WATER PIPES,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Roofing, Plumbing, Gasfitting,
Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes,
MADE TO ORDER.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. ap28dw

DRESSMAKING!

CUTTING AND FITTING!

The undersigned is prepared to work at Dressmaking, Cutting, Fitting and Sewing and tenders her services to the ladies of Woodland and vicinity. Will work by the day, going to the homes of those wishing work done. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Inquire at the residence of the undersigned, in Masonic Block. Kid Gloves Cleaned for Fifteen Cents per pair.
ap12d BERTHA E. DIEMART.

PICTURES, BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC Musical Instruments, Etc., at ST. LOUIS VARIETY STORE. Main Street, Woodland

DAILY OPPOSITION

STAGE AND BOAT LINE

—FROM—

Davisville to Sacramento!

CONNECTING WITH CAL. P.R.R. TRAINS.

The Stage will leave THE R.R. STATION, Davisville, daily at 8 A.M. for the TULE HOUSE, where passengers will be transferred to boats and be landed in Washington, dry-shod, by 11 A.M. Another Stage and Boat leave on arrival of Woodland P.M. train.

Returning, boats will leave Washington at 7 A.M. and 1 P.M., enabling passengers to connect at Davisville with both trains for Woodland.

Fare Either Way, . . $1.25.
For Round Trip, . . $2.50.

CAPT. A. NETHERCOTT,
ap28dwtf Manager.

T. W. STROBRIDGE, Jr.,

41 Clay St., San Francisco,

Commission Merchant in Wool

And Dealer in

HIDES, PELTS AND TALLOW.

Solicits Consignments. Correspondence promptly attended to. ap18w3m

REMEMBER, WE KEEP NOTHING BUT Strictly Pure Liquors for medicinal purposes. ELSTON & WHITE.

NEWS SUMMARY.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, has gone to New Orleans.

SEVERAL Iowa banks advertised to pay gold on demand for their circulation.

MANY national banks in the Northwest are resuming by redeeming their circulation in gold.

AN adjournment of Congress is not expected now until the middle of June or the first of July.

THE New York *Bulletin* says: "The Syndicate has already sold over $3,000,000 4½ per cents."

ALL the Italian Ministers were present at the dinner given by the King to General Grant.

ON the 15th of March the National Banks held $54,500,000 of specie, the largest amount ever reported.

SPECIAL dispatches state that a number of banks and business houses in Pennsylvania are disbursing coin.

THE New York *Times'* Washington special says that the new silver dollars coined to date amount to $2,451,000.

NOTICE has been given of a reduction in wages in all the mills in Lowell, Massachusetts, of from 5 to 15 per cent.

THE British Government is making arrangements for laying a special cable from Greece to the Sea of Marmora.

A FIRM in San Antonio, Texas, has been shipping arms to Mexico for some weeks. A move against Diaz is suspected.

THE indications are that the new four-and-a-half-per-cent loan will be a great success. Investors at New York are taking the bonds rapidly.

IT is now said for Doorkeeper Field that he never was a willing rebel, but joined the Southern army on persuasion of his wife's Virginia relatives.

BEVERLY DOUGLASS, of Virginia, denies that he was drunk in Congress the other day, as most people who saw his exhibition were constrained to believe.

THREE hundred and eighty patents and trade marks were issued in one day at Washington, the largest number for years; an indication of reviving prosperity.

TWO hundred horses per week are being purchased in the neighborhood of Troy, N. Y. and in the western portion of Vermont by agents of the English government.

A TELEGRAM from Berlin says: It is stated that Emperor William will abandon his proposed journey to Wiesbaden, in view of a possible meeting of the Congress at Berlin.

IN the Senate last week Booth presented a resolution of the California Legislature in favor of an increased appropriation for arming and equipping the militia of that State.

SENATE bill, authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain, for mining and domestic purposes, was passed by the Senate on Thursday.

AT Chatham, Eng., orders have been received to raise all infantry regiments to their full war strength. These regiments are now waiting for orders to embark, fully equipped, for the field.

THE threatened repeal of the Bankrupt law has caused unusual activity in bankruptcy proceedings at Chicago. Four bankruptcies each were recorded in three days last week; twelve on the fourth.

GEN. GRANT and family were at Florence last week. They were received at the station by the municipal authorities, the American Consul and deputations of the Italian Army and American residents.

AN Indian, lately at Sitting Bull's quarters, reports that the Chief is dissatisfied with the shabby treatment accorded him by the Canadian Government, and that he says he will return to his own land and die, rather than submit to it.

BLASIUS PESTORIUS, [the ex-priest, recently convicted of murder, has addressed a communication to President Hayes, remonstrating against taking his case to the Supreme Court, and demanding that he be executed without delay.

THE Department of State at Washington has received information from Minister Foster that on the 9th he recognized the Diaz government. A private letter says the recognition was received with general delight by the citizens of Mexico.

A HEAVY gale has prevailed along the Northern coast of Spain. Numerous fishing vessels have been lost, and about one hundred Bermeo fishermen were drowned. Fifty-six fishermen belonging to Santander have also been drowned.

A WRIT of error has been granted by the Chief Justice in the case of the colored man Taylor Strouder, who has been twice indicted, convicted and sentenced to death in the Courts of West Virginia. The ground for the writ was, that the State law prohibiting colored citizens serving on a jury in that State is unconstitutional.

THE Senate Finance Committee nearly unanimously adopted the substitute for the Repeal bill. It makes legal tenders receivable at par for United States four-per-cents, and provides that from and after the 1st of October they will be receivable for customs and all other debts except where expressly otherwise stipulated, and that after that date no legal tenders shall be retired for any reason.

IN England a great strike is in progress. At Burnley about nine thousand operatives will be idle. The Spinners expressed a willingness to accept the reduction, but as the weavers refused, all have stopped work.

Manchester millmen decline either to accept a five per cent. reduction offered by their operatives, or to submit to arbitration, and declare that if a strike occurs at one mill there will be a general lock-out.

A special from Blackburn announces that 40,000 operatives are now on strike there.

RELIABLE information, just received at San Antonio, Texas, from the Mexican border, states that the insurrection against the Diaz Government is steadily but surely reopening. It is understood there that Lerdo's party are arming Mexican Indians to renew raiding in order to bring matters on the Rio Grande to their former unstable state as regards the United States. The commanding officer of the sub-district of Pecos telegraphs to department headquarters that Mexican Indians are raiding in concert with Indians from Fort Stanton Reservation, who are now on an extensive raid in Texas.

A LATE dispatch from Deadwood City says: The severest storm ever known in the Hills has been raging since the night of the 16th instant, heavy snow, rain and hail doing much damage to placer mines and shafts in gulches by flooding. Operations in quartz mills are almost entirely suspended. The roads are impassable, and, as the road bridges are washed away, communication between camps is cut off.

THE first appearance of Indians in three months was evinced last Saturday. Deputy Sheriff Wilson, arriving from Belle Fourche, reports his narrow escape from a party of hostile Sioux, evidently en route to join Sitting Bull.

WAR NEWS.—An English surgeon who has just returned from Erzeroum says 15,000 sick and wounded Turkish soldiers have died since the evacuation of that city, and the Russians have lost 21,000 by sickness since they entered the plain of Erzeroum.

The Volo Circassians and other irregulars, under Assaf Pasha, have massacred between eight and nine hundred persons of all ages and sexes, at Palitza.

A Bucharest dispatch says: Russian officials at Bucharest are preparing 16,000 transport carts, to provide against the Black Sea line of communication being closed by the British fleet.

Preparations are making in Russia for the organization of a general levy. Passports will only be issued to persons over 46 years of age.

A dispatch dated Vienna, Friday night, says: It is semi-officially stated that Germany's endeavor to mediate has so far led to no result.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg indicates that a hitch has occurred in negotiations. One correspondent says, Germany proposed that the Congress should be summoned to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871; Russia accepted the proposal, but England has rejected it, and again insists on her original conditions.

A special from Sistova says: Typhus is raging here, and the Nicopolis hospitals are crowded. People are dying in the streets.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs the principle of the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russians and English from the immediate neighborhood of Constantinople, was accepted in London and St. Petersburg; but as soon as its application came to be discussed serious difficulties arose. Each party was afraid of losing by the transaction. Another disturbing element is a fear that the Porte may take advantage in the absence of foreign forces to increase his land fortifications, or close the Dardanelles, according as British or Russian influence is predominant.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—Repealing the section of the Resumption Act which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell United States bonds, and redeem and cancel currency. Tabled.

To allow Indiana, Illinois and Ohio to prosecute suits against the United States to recover money due on account of sales of public land.

Senate bill to make additional articles of war, prohibiting gambling in the army.

Senate bill to provide for the distribution of awards made under the convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, concluded July 4, 1868.

BILLS Passed.—The Senate bill authorizing the issue of passports free to colored citizens going to Brazil.

Bill to repeal the Bankrupt law. The bill provides for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and all Acts supplementary thereto, but that the repeal shall not invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and now pending.

The vote was, Yeas 37, Nays 6.

The Senate bill appropriating $750,000 for continuing improvements in Galveston harbor.

Regulating cadet midshipmen and engineer appointments at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

The Senate bill for relief of certain settlers on public lands.

Incorporating the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.

Conkling's amendment providing that the road shall not have right of way through any Indian land was agreed to, and the bill then passed, 39 to 9.

Senate bill extending the Act of July, 1862, donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, to the State of Colorado.

Senate bill authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories, to fell and remove timber on the public domain, for mining and domestic purposes.

Senate bill supplementary to the Act of March 3, 1877, in relation to the Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas.

PETITION PRESENTED.—Petition from citizens of Mississippi praying for refunding money to the Cotton States in which it was collected, if not claimed within three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Anthony, from the printing Committe, reported adversely to the resolution to print extra copies of the report of Professor Hayden's geological surveys of territories, also the arguments before the Elections Committee regarding the Sixteenth Amendment, conferring the right of suffrage to women.

Morrill, Sargent, Davis, Cameron, Matthews, Kernan and Morgan were appointed a special Committee to consider and report a plan for taking the next census.

Spencer, from the Military Committee, reported the bill favorably, to provide for a military post to protect Black Hill settlers.

After a brief discussion, by a vote of yeas 38, nays 17, Burnside's bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to enlistments of colored citizens in any arm of the United States Army, was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate Funding bill, reported from the Railroad Committee, which still remained on the calendar, was indefinitely postponed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—Bill reciting the near approach of specie payments; directing the President to make public and solemn proclamation that it is the firm determination of Congress to enact no further laws affecting currency or finance until specie payments shall have been actually resumed; and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare four per-cent. bonds of denominations of $20, $50, and $100, payable in standard coin at the expiration of forty years, to be exchangeable at no less than its face value into legal tender notes.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting Congress from appropriating money for the payment of any claims against the United States not created or authorized by law, international treaty or award.

A bill providing for the organization of a Mississippi River Improvement Commission and for the improvement of navigation of that river.

For canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

Authorizing the President to appoint a Commission to arrange a treaty with the King of Corea.

Providing for the deposit of savings in a popular loan, and for funding the national debts in those bonds. It provides that any person may deposit money, in any sum not less than twenty-five cents, in any postal money-order office, and when such deposits shall reach ten dollars the Postmaster shall issue to the depositor a postal order on the United States Treasury, which shall issue therefor 3.65 bonds, which shall be exempt from all taxation.

Extending the time for completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

For the free entry of goods intended for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of arts and sciences.

BILLS PASSED.—The Senate bill authorizing the issue of passports free to colored citizens going to Brazil.

Repealing the Act authorizing the coinage of twenty-cent silver pieces.

The bill appropriating $200,000 to provide for deficiencies in the public printing office.

Senate bill for the free entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of art and sciences.

The Senate bill increasing the pension of Gen. James Shields was amended by increasing the pension to $100 per month, and so passed.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.—Directing the Committee to consider and report to the Senate the probable effect of any changes in the tariff laws upon the manufacturing industries of the country.

A concurrent resolution, directing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to declare their respective houses adjourned without day, on the 10th of June, at 12 o'clock M.

Voorhee's resolution regarding the government keeping its contract with its own citizens.

PETITION PRESENTED.—For a branch Mint at Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The bill to establish a permanent government for the District of Columbia was defeated. Yeas 94, nays 124. A motion was then made to reconsider. The motion to reconsider was adopted, and the bill was recommitted to the District Committee. The defeat of the bill was caused by the property qualification clause for members of the Council.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Blount considered that section a great outrage which gives special agents five dollars per day for traveling expenses every day in the year, besides the regular salary of $1,600 per year.

After a long debate, the amount for special agents was increased from $100,000 to $150,000.

The provision reducing pay from five to three dollars for special agents was rejected, and Clymer's amendment allowing per diem only when actually travelling for the Department was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the vote to adjourn June 10th. [Applause.] The House went into the Speaker's table and took the above resolution.

Wood moved to refer, and O'Neill moved its present consideration.

A vote by yeas and nays, taken on Wood's motion, resulted, nays 129, yeas 107

Wood moved to postpone till May 20th.

Wright moved to postpone till April 24th, and O'Neill moved to concur in the resolution.

Wright moved to reconsider the vote refusing to refer.

Springer moved to adjourn. Lost.

Two hours were consumed in voting, and anti-tariff Democrats voted with the Republicans in order to force an early adjournment.

Conciderable was read of the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the employment of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department and for other purposes.

A motion to concur in the Senate amendment appropriating $20,000 for railroad postal clerks was rejected—yeas 116, nays 126.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to and a new conference with the Senate asked for.

The Speaker announced that the regular order was the Senate adjournment resolution, and the pending question was a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday refused to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table—yeas 114, nays 124.

Pending further action, Ellis called up the resolutions in regard to the death of Representative Leonard, of Louisiana.

Eulogies on the deceased were delivered by several members, when the House adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[Quotations, unless otherwise specified, represent receivers' prices in lots, marketed on wharf or from store.]

FLOUR.—The shipping demand has improved and market is firmer, with good undertone; larger receipts from Oregon. The following quotations are understood to be for consigned lots, or round lots from the mill payable in gold coin; for jobbers' rates, silver, add about 50c.

Superfine, $4 75@$5 00; shipping extras, $5 25@$5 75; standard extras, $6 25@$6 50; Oregon and Walla Walla, $5 87½@$6 25

WHEAT.—Holders are firm, and the position of the market is but little changed. We read of negotiations for forward delivery, but nothing definite as yet; $1 62½@$1 65 is talked of; all pending the war issues in Europe. And here let us remark: We still more than ever hesitate to believe in a European war till we hear the sound of the first gun. Both powers are unmistakably preparing for the possibility of war, but it does not follow that war is anything more than a possibility; on the contrary, the fuller and more trust worthy reports by mail do not bear out the cable indications. It is fitting for us here to remark that the controversy between England and Russia appears more clearly than before to be one almost of punctilio. None of the governments desire war, and probably least of all Russia. We would then drop the remark that any speculations in grain entered into now upon the mere eventuality of war, might therefore, as on former occasions, be doomed to early disappointment. The crop outlook continues good.

We quote good to choice milling, $2 10@$2 15; superfine, $2 00@$2 07½; shipping, $1 95@$2 00; low grades, $1 80@$1 90.

BARLEY.—Liberal offerings, and an easier market.

We quote bay feed, $1 10@$1 15; coast feed, $1 05@$1 10 (all gold); brewing nominal—$1 25@$1 40.

CORN.—Mexican demand continues, and the market is firmer.

We quote large yellow, $1 80@$1 85; small round yellow, $1 85@$1 90; large white, $2 00@$2 05.

OATS.—Offerings are larger, principally low grades, and prices rule lower.

We quote milling at $1 40@$1 50; good to choice feed, $1 30@$1 40; ordinary feed, $1 20@$1 30.

WOOL.—Southern Wools are coming forward more freely; holders firm. Volume of sales not large; prices very full—16@18c and 20@22c; on fancy clip, 23@24c. These rates are above the most sanguine expectations, and it seems as if now is the time to ship to this market. Some of our Eastern buyers are returning home.

HOPS.—The demand is unimportant; light. Nominal quotations—California, 5½@7½c; Oregon, 5@6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—The Prices Current remarks on Butter as follows: Another very satisfactory week has been passed in this market. No disposition manifested to strain up prices, but with large packing operation in the country, a good demand from city grocers, and a pretty fair country trade doing, together with the packing operation amongst receivers, keeps stock moving with freedom at prices steadily hardened. The southern part of the State this year tell us plainly that the aggregate amount from that section will not be large, and the statistical position of the market shows a large deficit in the State aggregate to date; of course the season is backward; supplies later on will exceed those of last year, but there is a large deficit to be made up. It is safe to say prices have been down to bed rock, and the outlook favors good prices, as quoted.

We quote: California choice fresh roll Butter, 24c@25; fair to good roll, 21@23c; Cheese—California, 11@13c; Western Cheese, —— ₱ lb. California Eggs, 22@24c ₱ doz. Eastern 20@21c.

PROVISIONS.—Hams and Eastern Bacon abundant and low.

We quote: California plain Hams, 10@11c; Eastern Hams, carload lots, 10¼@11¼c, as to brand; California Lard, 10@12c; Eastern do, 13¼@14c; California Bacon, 11¼@12½c; Eastern Bacon, 11@12c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₱ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₱ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork, ₱ bbl, $22 00@$24 00.

SMOKED AND SALT FISH.—Salmon, spot, $1 50@$1 55 for 1-lb tins. No future delivery sales noted for some time past. In bbl, ——; hf bbl, ——; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Salmon, 1-lb tins, ——; Cod, Pacific, bdls, 5¼@6¼c ₱ lb; Cod, in cases, 6¼@7c; Cod, boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₱ lb; Georges' Cod, 9c ₱ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2, $2 00@$2 25.

POULTRY.—We quote: Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb, 20@22c; Turkeys, alive, 18@20c; Hens, ₱ doz, $6 00@$7 50; Roosters, young, ₱ doz, $9 00@$11 00; Broilers, ₱ doz, $5 50@$7 00; Ducks, ₱ doz, $8 00@$9 00; Geese, ₱ pair, $2 22@$3 00.

FRUIT, GREEN.—Apples are about out of market; a few boxes of choice sells at $4 00; common, $1 00@$1 50. Oranges not plenty, and firm.

We quote: Bananas, $1 50@$4 00 ₱ bunch; Limes, Mexican, ——; Limes, California, $5 00@$6 00 ₱ M; California Oranges, $25 00@$40 00.

FRUIT, DRIED.—Choice have a pretty good sale; inferior plenty and dull.

We quote: Apples, quartered, at 3½@5½c ₱ lb; Apples, sliced, 6@8c; Peaches, 7@9c; Plums, California, pitted, 14@17c; Plums, Oregon, 11@14c; Raisins, $1 00@$2 00.

NUTS.—Peanuts are lower and dull to sell in lots.

Almonds, 8c for hard and 14@16c for soft shell; Brazil, 12½@14c; Filberts, 12½@15c; Hickory, 10@11c; Pecan, 10@14c; Chile Walnuts, 10@11c; California Walnuts 8@10c; California Peanuts, 3@4c ₱ lb; Cocoanuts, $5 00@$8 00 ₱ hundred.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—Grain sacks are in good request and upward tendency.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 11@11¼c; hand-sewed, 22x36, 11¼@11¾c; Standard Gunnies, 13@14c; Wool Sacks, heavy, 50@52½c; Wool Sacks, light, 47½@50c.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Old Potatoes are in large demand for seed, and prices further advanced; firmer. We are now drawing supplies from a distance, 200 miles below Salt Lake City, bordering on New Mexico. Onions scarce and firm; choice Oregons, $3 00. New crop Potatoes are in large receipt.

We quote: Potatoes, Humboldt, ₱ 100 lbs, $3 00@$3 40; other grades, $3 00@$3 50; Oregon, ₱ 100 lbs, $3 15@$3 25. Onions, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 75@$2 00.

BEANS.—Jobbers are holding prices firmer.

We quote as follows (gold coin): Bayo, $5 50; small White, $4 25; Pea, $4 25@$4 50; Red, ——; large Butter, $3 50; medium do, $3 25; Limas, $4 00; Pink, $5 00.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS.—The wharf price of Bran is $15 00 ₱ ton; for Middlings, $23 00.

CORNMEAL.—Fine kinds, for the table, 2¼@3c ₱ lb; coarse kinds for feed, $36 00@$37 00 ₱ ton.

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW.—Dry Hides, over 16 lbs, 15@16c; Dry Hides, Kip and Calf, 12½@13c; wet salted, 7½@8c. Plump, heavy Steer, 8½@9c. Sheep Skins, dull, 50@90cas to quality. Tallow, 6@7c.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK.—Beef more plentiful; hence easier prices. Mutton abundant and weak at the decline noted. Lamb steady. Veal not plenty.

We quote: Beef, first quality, 7@8c; second do, 6@7c; third do, 4@6c; Veal, small, 8@9c; do large, 6@7c; Mutton, 3@5c; Lamb, 8@10c; Hogs, as in quality, 6@7c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX.—Quotable at 28@30c.

HAY AND STRAW.—We quote hay $12 00@$17 00 ₱ ton; market steady. Straw, 40@75c.

SEED.—Alfalfa, 10@12c; Timothy, 6c.

HONEY.—We quote: Comb, white, 14@16c; Comb, dark, 10@12½c; Strained, dark 7@9c; Strained choice, 12@13c ₱ lb.

Alternately Shaken and Scorched

By the paroxysms of chills and fever, the wretched sufferer for whom quinine has been prescribed essays in vain to exterminate the dreadful disease with that hurtful palliative, which at best only mitigates the violence of the fits, and eventually proves highly injurious to the system. In order to effect a *thorough cure* of malarial fever, whether intermittent or remittent, or to render the system impregnable to its attacks, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be used daily. That this medicine is a searching eradicant of diseases generated by miasma, and a reliable safeguard against them, is a fact so widely recognized in this and other countries that to adduce evidence in support of it is unnecessary; but were it either essential or desirable to do so, it may well be supposed that from the testimony corroborative of its claims, which has been accumulating during the last twenty-five years and over, sufficient proofs might be gathered to convince the most inveterate skeptic.

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LAT

Gleanings.

OVER 700,000 tons of ice have been stored on the banks of the Kennebec during the past season, and now the Maine ice men consider that they have struck a bonanza.

IT has been discovered that chloral hydrate is an antidote for strychnine, though to be effective a dose which would kill the person or animal, if in a normal condition, must be administered. It has been successfully given in the form of hypodermic injections.

A FEVER of curiosity was excited in Paris a few weeks ago by the blank walls throughout the city being adorned with placards bearing no inscription except a huge interrogation point. A few days after events showed that this was an ingenious mode of bringing to the notice of the public a new paper called La Question.

AMONG a number of Indian relics recently exhumed from mounds in Florida and sent to the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, is a piece of gold, rudely beaten into a representation of the head of a woodpecker. This, it is claimed, is the first specimen of gold found among the remains of the aboriginal tribes of America.

FEW people are aware that "pinching" is not only a painful but a very dangerous operation, and that tumors, cancers and other evils frequently result from what is merely a bit of playfulness or an exhibition of petty spite. The latest instance comes from Baltimore, where a boy, whose arm was pinched by a woman, is reported as being in a dying condition from "osteosarcoma" (decay of the bone), his parents having refused to permit an amputation when recommended by the attending surgeons.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "A comparison has recently been made between two Atlantic steamers, one of the year 1840, the other of to-day. The modern steamship carries fifteen times as much freight as the old one did, at nearly twice the speed; the consumption of coal per ton of cargo transported was in 1840 nearly eleven times as great as at present. The reduction in the price of freight and passage across the Atlantic is scarcely so great as the diminution of cost would seem to justify."

SOME time ago a paragraph went the rounds of the paper to the effect that the Common Council of Dundee, Scotland, had ordered a number of barrows for the transportation of drunken men to the station-house. Late Europe mails bring Dundee papers which state that eight of these wheelbarrows were delivered two weeks ago. Each is shaped like a coffin, mounted on double springs, and is thirty inches wide at the top and twenty-four inches at the foot. There is a box at the top on which the head of the inebriate or incapable passenger will rest. It is painted red inside and dark-green outside, while the wheels are stencilled in bright yellow.

THE hunting of the buffalo in Texas by professional hunters is not the exciting, dangerous sport which it is usually regarded, but a cool, brutal piece of remorseless butchery, if the words of a recent issue of a Texas paper are to be believed. The paper says the hunters use the needle gun, with telescopic sights, and the firing is done by one or two men only, who actually kill a drove of forty or fifty on one or two acres of ground. As soon as one is killed the whole drove, smelling the blood, collects around the body, snuffing and pawing. The hunter continues to shoot them until the last one bites the dust. As long as the men remain concealed, and the buffaloes do not get their scent, the game is not frightened, for it pays no attention to the report of the weapon.

A YOUNG man named Powers, living in the Town of Dekorra, Wisconsin, whose father died some time ago, and who has been taking care of his widowed mother, met with quite a serious accident lately. A boy had been out and started some fires in the marsh, which were spreading fast, when Powers took his team and plow to plow some furrows around the fire to keep it from spreading, the boy that started the fire going along to help him. While they were at work the fire made a leap of about thirty yards and started near them, which frightened the horses, which became unmanageable, and got tangled in the harness so they could not be moved. During the struggle the boy became frightened and ran away, and Powers stayed by his team until he burned his feet and arms, and finally succeeded in getting away with one horse, the other being burned to death.

THE seal fishers of Newfoundland had all left St. Johns by the 12th instant to pursue their dangerous vocation, in which many lives are lost annually. A St. Johns paper says that about the 15th of March the young seals are in the best condition for capture, and the winter has been so open that great hopes are entertained that the vessels, both sailing and steamers, will be able to move about freely in search of the white coats. There has been great demand for "berths" upon the steamers this year, and very many men have been left behind. Twenty-six steamers have left in all, taking, with sailing craft, about 10,000 men. Most of the sailing vessels clear from the outharbors, so that correct returns cannot be given. The largest steamer fitted out from St. Johns is the *Arctic*, belonging in Dundee, which took on board 303 men. Great good feeling is manifested towards the masters of the Dundee steamers, an entertainment in their honor having been tendered them previous to leaving for the ice.

A TEXAS camel-breeder, speaking of the rearing of the "ships of the desert," says: They are no more trouble to raise than horses or cattle. The colts for the first three or four days are rather tender and require close attention, but after that take their chances with the herd. They feed on cactus and brush, eschewing all grasses that cattle and horses eat, if the favorite cactus can be had. The females, with proper care, give a colt every year, and the price at which they are sold, the ease with which they are raised, their extreme docility, and the adaptability of our climate to their nature, would seem to indicate that camel-raising is a profitable business in Texas. Mr. Lanfear says there is one camel in the herd that has traveled 150 miles between sun and sun, and that most any well-broke camel is good for more than 100 miles in a day.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON says a weed is a plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered. We understand now why tobacco is called "the weed."

WHAT relation is there between brass bands and local politics? — *Rochester Democrat.* Why, one blows the horns while the other horns the blowers.

Fun in the Witness Box.

In a recent trial at Winchester, a witness, failing to make his version of a conversation intelligible by reasons of his fondness for "says I" and "says he," was taken in hand by Baron Martin with the following result: "My man, tell us now exactly what passed?" "Yes, my lord, I said I would not have the pig." "And what was his answer?" "He said he had been keeping it for me, and that he—"

"No, no; he could not have said that; he spoke in the first person." "No, my lord, I was the first person that spoke." "I mean, don't bring in the third person; repeat his exact words." "There was no third person, my lord, only him and me." "My good fellow, he did not say he had been keeping the pig; he said 'I have been keeping it'." "I assure you, my lord, there was no mention of your lordship at all. We are on different stories. There was no third person there, and if anything had been said about your lordship I must have heard it." The baron gave in. Nothing pleases your fun-loving Irishman better than to bother a lawyer, and the Irish courts have known many a dialogue like this: "You are a Roman Catholic?" "Am I?" "Are you not?" "You say I am." "Come, sir; what's your religion?" "The true religion." "What religion's that?" "My religion." "And what is your religion?" "My mother's religion." "What was your mother's religion?" "She tuk whisky in her tay." "You bless yourself, don't you?" "When I'm done with you I will." "What place of worship do you go to?" "The most convaynient." "Of what persuasion are you?" "My persuasion is that you won't find out." "What is your belief?" "That you are puzzled." "Do you confess?" "Not to you." "Who would you write to if you were likely to die?" "The doctor." "I insist upon your answering me, sir." "Are you a Roman Catholic?" "I am." "And why don't you say so at once?" "You never axed me. You said I was a great many things, but you never axed me; you were drivin' crass words and crooked questions at me, and I thought it was manners to cut my behaviour on your own pattern."—*All the Year Round.*

LYNCHING.—The papers of interior Texas are fairly teeming with accounts of murders, and homicides have grown so common that it requires some very extraordinary circumstance or other in connection with them to awaken any sort of enthusiasm on the part of the reporters. The Dallas *Herald*, one of the leading Texas journals, has become aroused on the subject, and, after investigation, declares the blame of non-execution of the laws to lie with the people who sit on the juries. "The Judges, Sheriffs and Prosecuting Attorneys," says the *Herald*, "are generally very efficient officers, but they are powerless in the presence of that august body known as the jury of the country." It is owing to this fact that, in the *Herald's* opinion, the people are beginning to consider the question of lynching in a favorable light. It does not, however, specifically state whether the people are reflecting upon the propriety of lynching the jurors or the criminals. The experiment of lynching the former has never yet, we believe, been tried. Neither would it be the proper thing to advise it. Still, if the Texas people are determined to mete out even-handed justice where it will do the most good, without regard for the claims of the lawyers for consideration, it might be as beneficial to the community to "make an example" of a few jurors as to continue the stereotyped method of lynching the criminals. There is deep-seated philosophy in this idea, and it has the merit of novelty. — *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IMPROVED SURGERY.—A small yearling youngster out at Fort Wayne, in Indiana, had the misfortune to suck a kernel of corn into his windpipe the other day. The doctor was sent for in haste, and announced that it would be necessary to perform the operation of trachiatomy to save the child's life. The Hoosier mother, familiar with a practice of domestic surgery of a different sort, and not pleased with the idea of having the child's windpipe cut open, seized the sufferer by one leg, and holding him up, head downward, administered sundry resounding spanks. There was a sound not unlike the sound of a pop-gun, and the kernel of corn was ejected with great force. The child was at once relieved, and recovered, of course. The doctor said he was thoroughly familiar with *phlebotomy* in all its forms, but he had never had any experience with this kind since he was a boy, and even then had never known it to be resorted to for surgical purposes. It will enter into the practice of surgery hereafter largely, particularly in corn countries, although it does not necessarily follow that those who resort to it should be called corn doctors. — *Troy Times.*

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—An illustration of the spirit of the times, says the *Commercial Bulletin*, was the following little family scene, when a bright four-year-old little lady was imitating her elders by playing "making calls":

"Now, mamma, you be Mitheth Dones, and I'll be Mitheth Smith, and tum an mate you a tall."

Mamma—"Very well, Mrs. Smith, I'm glad to see you; how do you do, and how are the children?"

Totty—"I'm twite well, I tank you, but the children have all dot the hoopin toff."

Mamma—"I'm sorry to hear it. How many children have you, Mrs. Smith?"

Totty—"Oh, I has ten, and dey is a gate tyal to me wif my housekeepin'."

Mamma—"They must be, indeed, but how does your husband, Mr. Smith, do?"

Totty—"He's very well, tank you; but he's had bad bithness, and he hath failed."

Mamma—"I'm sorry to hear that your husband has failed; but you haven't lost everything, Mrs. Smith, for I see you make calls in your own carriage."

Totty—"Oh yes! I teep my tarriage. *We has paid one cent on a dollar and dose right on.*"

The above is a fact.

THE quantity of coal raised from the mines of Great Britain reached 100,000,000 tons in a year, for the first time in 1866. In 1876, it amounted to 134,125,166 tons, namely, 115,334,359 tons in England and Wales, 18,665,612 tons in Scotland, and 125,195 tons in Ireland. Durham, the greatest coal field, keeps its lead, its year's product now approaching 26,000,000 tons. Wales produced above 19,000,000 tons.

NEAR Somerset, Pa., the other day, Samuel A. Wilt, while digging a post hole, accidentally struck upon a large earthen vessel which contained twenty-seven hundred dollars in old gold and silver coins, principally Mexican dollars. The date of the newest coin is 1751.

The Russian Palace at Constantinople.

Just now, in consequence of their hate of the English, whom the Turks accuse of having betrayed them, the Russians are so much in favor that I verily believe the whole Russian army would be welcomed in Constantinople. In the church of the Russian Hospital of Pancaldi—a contiguous suburb to Pera—preparations have been made for a sumptuous festival on the arrival of the brother of the Czar. A throne has been erected, and the double-headed eagle of Russia is to be displayed in unison with the Crescent over it, where the Greeks may proffer their homage to their Imperial host and champion. In the Russian Embassy palace active preparations are being made for the reception of the Grand Duke Nicholas and a large suite. This is a splendid edifice on the heights of Pera, full in view from the harbor, and resembling more the palace of a sovereign than the residence of an embassador. Its arrangements are all *a la Russe*. The rooms are as spacious as those of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg; the dining room is as large as an ordinary ball-room, and the table in the same is so wide that near-sighted persons can hardly distinguish each other across it. The hall will hold 3,000 persons. When one of his colleagues once remarked to General Ignatieff that his residence was more imperial than embassadorial, he replied with his usual aptness, "The latter destination is temporary, not permanent." It is admitted that the General himself will return as Embassador to resume the work of mischief he has so successfully prosecuted during his prolonged residence at Constantinople. The Turks fear him; and yet by a kind of irresistible fascination they are drawn to him; eat his sumptuous dinners, quaff his rich wines, go to his balls to see the Christian beauties, and get so completely hood-winked by his social and diplomatic legerdemain that they lose their self-possession and fall into his power, as if spell-bound. When the General returns we shall have a glorious round of banquets, and all will be as merry as a marriage bell. The Russian palace dominates Turkish Stamboul across the Golden Horn, and its great gateway opens on the main street of Pera. Over it the Russian arms are ostentatiously displayed, and at the porter's lodge a Montenegrin in full uniform, and a Russian domestic in gorgeous livery, are always present to conduct visitors across the court-yard to the palace. It may be that the Embassador is engaged in his dispatches, and in that case he receives only his colleagues of the diplomatic corps. It is rarely on other occasions that General Ignatieff is not ready to receive any one who has the right to call on him. He manages to turn everybody to good account, to send them away with good impressions of himself; to extract all they know that is worth learning, and to thoroughly mystify them as to his own views and the policy of his government. When the General is here, Christians and Turks all have such a good time that they will be rejoiced to welcome him back again. With all European Turkey in a semi-independent state, and under vassalage to the Czar rather than to the Sultan, Gen. Ignatieff will be the virtual master of the situation, and the Russian Embassy will override the palace of Dolma Batsche in importance.—*Constantinople Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

DR. LE MOYNE, THE CREMATIONIST.—Dr. Le Moyne is now eighty-one years of age. He expects his turn will be next, and is anxious for it, but while living, walking with difficulty by the aid of two sticks, he is one of the most intelligent, gentle, generous and lovable old men I ever knew. He has established a public library at Washington, Pa., toward which he has given over $12,000. He is the founder of the Le Moyne commercial and normal school at Memphis, Tennessee, for the instruction and training of colored teachers, giving to it over $24,000. He has founded a chair of agriculture at the Washington college, at an outlay of $25,000, and practical farmers are already acquiring useful knowledge how to obtain the best results with the least blundering, all due to this good man's intelligent generosity. To hear him talk of the man's intelligence—yes, intelligence—of plants, narrate incidents of the love of his celebrated short-horns, to tell of his battles with anti-cremationists, was to me a privilege and a delight. —*Ben Pitman's Lecture.*

PROGRESS IN AFRICA.—Within ten years all parts of the interior of Africa will be rendered accessible by roads opened and kept in order by business and philanthropic enterprises. The International Society of Exploration, under the presidency of the King of the Belgians, is preparing to run an avenue for trade across the continent, from Loango to Zanzibar, while cross sections will be cut to important points north and south. The English will work these up from their possessions in the south; the French will push south from Algeria across the Sahara Desert, and the Germans and Italians from the northern coast. Missionary and commercial stations will thus cease to be isolated, and the reclamation of the entire continent from the devastations of the slave trade will be sure if slow.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

ACCORDING to the Statesman's Yearbook, the population of Madrid in 1864 was 475,785; according to the census of January last, it is now 404,588—a falling off of 71,199 in fourteen years. A system of the most profound philosophical thought and research of which the Spanish mind is capable has been brought to bear upon an investigation of the causes which must have led to this large decrease in population, and it has finally been determined that the decrease is due to the fact that during the fourteen years from 1864 to 1878, 71,199 more people died or moved out of the city than were born or moved into it.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

STAMMERING. — Advising about the treatment of a little girl who stammers, the New York *Tribune* says:

Teach her to speak slowly, deliberately and very distinctly, and take as little notice as possible of her stammering. We know a little girl of nine years who has been so carefully trained to read with distinctness and precision, that though she stammers sometimes in conversation, she rarely hesitates in reading. This little girl' sfather stammered badly in his boyhood, but cured himself by persistent elocutionary exercise, and in manhood was a fluent public speaker, with no trace of the infirmity. Habitually speaking from full lungs is said to be a permanent cure of stammering in grown people.

A COUNSEL, being questioned by a judge to know "for whom he was concerned," replied: "I am concerned, my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."

Contested Elections.

There is an old saying that you "can't know who is going to be Governor until after election." Sometimes after an election has taken place and the votes have been counted, nobody knows who will hold the office. In almost every Legislature, and, we may say, in every Congress without exception, there are cases of contested election, or elections in dispute. It is the duty of State officers to give a certificate of election to that person in each district who had the most votes for a member of Congress. But appearing to have the larger number of votes may not give a valid election.

It may be there were fraudulent votes. It may be the notice of election was not sufficient in law. It may be the ballot-boxes were tampered with after election, or the counting was wrong, or the person elected was not old enough, or not a citizen of the State. There are many reasons given for objecting to the right of a person elected to keep his seat in Congress.

The Constitution gives to each House the right to judge of the "election, qualification and returns" of its own members. The purpose was, of course, to enable each House to correct all errors, and to give seats to those who were really elected. Under this claim, however, either House may, for a poor reason, or with no excuse at all, vote that any member is not entitled to a seat.

The temptation of party interest is always too strong for Congress. When the Republicans have a majority, any Republican who, with a fairly plausible case, asks for the seat of a Democratic member, is pretty sure to get it; and when the Democrats are in power, a contestant of their party is quite as likely to be successful.

Not long ago a gentleman, who, having just come from Washington, was visiting in another State than his own, was asked,—

"What were Mr. ——'s chances?"

"I don't know what you mean. What is the case?"

"Why, his seat in Congress is contested by Mr. ——."

"Well," said the gentleman, "I don't know any of the circumstances, but if Mr. —— is a Republican, his chances are good for nothing."

The case has been settled, and the Republican lost his seat. If the conditions had been reversed, that is, if there had been a Republican majority, the probabilities and the result would have been reversed, too.

Oddly enough, it is often the case that members of Congress seem to have no regard for consistency. They will vote for one principle in one case, and for the exact reverse of it in the next. This has happened in Washington within two months. In one case the House disregarded the count of votes, and professed to try to find out what was the real vote, and in the very next case the House insisted that the first count of votes must be followed, although there was another count, the correctness of which was not seriously questioned.

The question, Who has been elected? is really a legal question. In England and in Canada it is tried before a judge, like a case at law, and his decision is accepted. It ought to be so with us, but it will be a long time before the reform is secured. The manner in which such matters are settled by partisanship is a public scandal, but, as with many other evils in this imperfect world, those persons who are scandalized have no remedy for it.—*Youth's Companion.*

SEARCH FOR A FORTUNE.—The archive-room of the State Department at Washington has been haunted for the past two or three months by a gray-haired, old-fashioned looking gentleman, who rummages indefatigably among the musty records with never a sign of discouragement at the apparent hopelessness of his task. His name is Charles Wickes, of Pennsylvania, and he is in pursuit of some century-old papers which shall prove a claim for a large sum against the government. The history of the case, which we freely give to all curious inquirers, dates back to 1776, when his ancestor, Captain Alexander Wickes, fitted out a privateer to prey upon British commerce, under the authority of Lee, Deane and Franklin, the American envoys at Paris. Such were his address and daring that he captured fifty English vessels at various times, which were sold by an agent of the colonial government, but neither Wickes nor his heirs ever received a cent of the prize-money. This agent was Thomas Morris, half-brother of Robert Morris, the famous financier of the revolution, but he proved entirely untrustworthy, and at his death the money, papers and accounts of the sales were transmitted to Robert Morris and finally disappeared. It is supposed that the papers were brought to Washington and buried somewhere in the vast rubbish-heap of public documents, and with this faint clew the old fortune-hunter pores daily over the files, without any apprehension of the probable worthlessness of the papers, even if he finds them.

ELI PERKINS ON GEORGE FRANCIS.—One day, writes Eli Perkins, I met George Francis Train in Madison Square, surrounded by children. Dr. Hammond had told me ridicule was an infallible test for insanity—that if a man got mad at a harmless joke, a joke with no animus in it, it was a pretty sure sign of insanity.

"Do you see these hands," commenced George, as he always does. "See the blood run in them. There's health for you! All this comes from vegetable diet, sir. No meat for me. I eat nothing but vegetables. Vegetables make muscle, sinew, strength, manhood."

"Yes, George," I said, "you're right. Meat is weakening. I always notice all the strong animals live on vegetables. There's the weak lion and the tender panther, they live on vegetables; and there's the sturdy sheep, the hardy goose, the savage calf, the wild and ravenous jackass, they live on meat entirely. They—"

"It always makes me mad to talk to an infernal fool," said Train, coloring up, while he turned on his heel and left in a huff.

Then I knew George Francis was insane.

THE Ohio Legislature has made the discovery that amongst its members is one who is charged with being a penitentiary convict and a member of a gang of robbers. That puts Ohio a little ahead of Pennsylvania. Bullard is not a penitentiary convict; he is a fugitive from justice. He is not a member of a gang of robbers, but has shown his capacity to rob on his own account. Ohio takes the laurels.

ILL-HUMOR is nothing more than an inward feeling of our own want of merit, a dissatisfaction with ourselves which is always united with an envy that foolish vanity excites.—*Goethe.*

An Old Prediction.

The New England Almanack for the year 1758, published at New London, Conn., a work for the far future as well as for its contemporaries. "America" was the subject of its inspiration, and its anticipation of the discovery of precious metals in the far west is certainly noteworthy. A correspondent has copied the article literally, which is as follows. The "Almanack" is now exceedingly rare, only one copy of the above year being known:

"America is a subject which daily becomes more and more interesting; I shall, therefore, fill these pages with a word upon its past, present, and future state.

"I. First, of its past state. Time has cast a shade upon this scene. Since the creation innumerable accidents have happened here, the bare mention of which would create wonder and surprise, but they are all lost in oblivion. The ignorant natives for want of letters have forgot their stock, and know not from whence they came, or how or when they arrived here, or what has happened since. Who can tell what wonderful changes have happened by the mighty operations of nature, such as deluges, volcanoes, earthquakes, etc.? Or whether great tracts of land were not absorbed into those vast lakes or inland seas which occupy so much space to the west of us. But to leave the natural and come to the political state. We know the French have erected a line of forts from the Ohio to Nova Scotia, including all the inestimable country to the west of us, into their exorbitant claim. This, with infinite justice, the English resented, and in this cause our blood has been spilled, which brings to our consideration

"II. The present state of North America. A writer upon this present time says the parts of North America which may be claimed by Great Britain or France are of as much worth as either kingdom. That fertile country to the west of the Appalachian Mountains (a string of eight or nine hundred miles in length), between Canada and the Mississippi, is of larger extent than all France, Germany, and Poland, and all well provided with rivers, a very fine wholesome air, a rich soil, capable of producing food and physic and all things necessary for the conveniency and delight of life, in fine, the garden of the world. Time was we might have been possessed of it. At this time two mighty kings contend for this inestimable prize. Their respective claims are to be measured by the length of their swords. The poet says, the gods and opportunity ride post; that you must take her by the forelock, being bald behind. Have we not too fondly depended upon our numbers? Sir Francis Bacon says, 'The wolf careth not how many the sheep be.' But numbers, well spirited with the blessing of heaven, will do wonders, when, by military skill and discipline, the commander can actuate (as by one soul) the most numerous bodies of armed people. Our numbers will not avail till the colonies are united, for, while divided, the strength of the inhabitants is broken like the petty kingdoms in Africa. If we do not join heart and hand in the common cause against our exulting foes, but fall to disputing among ourselves, it may really happen as the governor of Pennsylvania told his assembly, 'We shall have no privilege to dispute about, nor country to dispute in.'

"III. Of the future state of North America. Here we find a vast stock of proper materials for the art and ingenuity of man to work upon. Treasures of immense worth, concealed from the poor, ignorant, aboriginal natives! The curious have observed that the progress of humane literature (like the sun) is from the east to the west; thus has it traveled through Asia and Europe, and now is arrived at the eastern shore of America. As the celestial light of the gospel was directed by the finger of God, it will, doubtless, finally drive the long, long night of heathenish darkness from America. So arts and sciences will change the face of nature in their tour from hence over the Appalachian Mountains to the Western Ocean, and, as they march through the vast desert, the residence of wild beasts will be broken up and their obscene howl cease forever. Instead of which the stones and trees will dance together at the music of Orpheus; the rocks will disclose their hidden gems, and the inestimable treasures of gold and silver be broken up. Huge mountains of iron ore are already discovered, and vast stores are reserved for future generations. This metal, more useful than gold or silver, will employ millions of hands, not only to form the martial sword and peaceful share, alternately, but an infinity of utensils improved in the exercise of art and handicraft among them. Nature through all her works has stamped authority on this law, namely, 'That all fit matter shall be improved to its best purpose.' Shall not, then, those vast quarries that teem with mechanic stones —those for structure be piled into great cities, and those for sculpture into statues to perpetuate the honor of renowned heroes—even those who shall now save their country?

"Oh! ye unborn inhabitants of America! Should this page escape its destined conflagration at the year's end, and these alphabetical letters remain legible, when your eyes behold the sun, after he has rolled the seasons round for two or three centuries more, you will know that in Anno Domini 1758, we dreamed of your times. NATH. AMES."

INCONGRUOUS.—Weddings and funerals are both necessities of civilized society; but it is not necessary that they should both occur at the same time and place. On the contrary, it seems to us the obvious dictate of civilization that they should be separated.

In two instances we have read, lately, accounts of a wedding and a funeral in the same house and the same family on the same day. One was in New Jersey. A very aged man died. A granddaughter, thinking to take advantage of the assemblage of her numerous relations, brought together by the solemn event, was married in the evening, after the return of the friends from the funeral!

The other occurred in this State, and was rendered still more surprising by the circumstance that the bride-groom was a clergyman! The head of the family had died, and when the mourners had assembled, the marriage ceremony was performed before following the deceased to the grave!

There is a time for all things; but it does not follow that it is the same time for all.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

THE sympathetic man of the Burlington *Hawkeye* says: One of the most pitiful spectacles in this cruel winter weather is the sight of a shivering wasp, who fooled around in the autumn sunshine until his house was closed for the season, and he locked out without a night key in his pocket.

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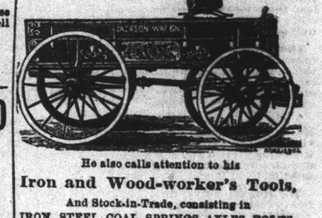

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The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of
Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.
The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.
H. B. WOOD.
WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. mh21-6f

FALL IN PRICES!
Secure an Agency and $50 or $100 per Week.
"THE EVER READY AND NEVER OUT OF ORDER"
HOMESTEAD LOCK STITCH SEWING $20. MACHINE.
For Domestic Use,
With Table and Fixtures Complete, Reduced to Only $20.

A perfect and unequaled, large, strong and durable Machine, constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for constant family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care; easy to understand and manage; light, smooth and swift running, like the well-regulated movement of a fine watch; Simple, Compact, Efficient and Reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warranted to do the same work, the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a $75 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines, for absolute Strength, Reliability, and general usefulness; will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Seam, Quilt, Bind, Braid, Cord, Gather, Ruffle Shirt, Plait, Fold, Scallop, Roll, Embroider, Run up Breadths, etc., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose; works so faithful and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family use, $20. HALF CASE, COVER, SIDE DRAWERS AND CABINET STYLES each at correspondingly low rates. State delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, reference, variety of sewing, etc., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, Traveling or Local Agents, etc., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address, John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, N. Y.
mh28wly

FITS, EPILEPSY,
—OR—
FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of **Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders.** To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post-paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, $3, or four boxes for $10; sent by mail to any part of United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D.
Address,
ASH & ROBBINS,
fe21wly 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION
POSITIVELY CURED!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try **Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders.** These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS. Indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post-paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address,
ASH & ROBBINS,
fe21wly 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

D. H. HOWE'S
DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING
PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!
Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.
Is Cannot be Blown Over by the Wind
Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

For references apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lumber Yard,
Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento.
fe15w D. H. HOWE, Proprietor.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, May 2nd, 1878.

General News Items.

Of 369 members of Congress only 193 are natives of the States which they represent.

It is reported that Mount Baker, the Vesuvius of British Columbia, was in eruption last week.

Bret Harte confesses that he is a failure as a journalist. Of course; it takes a smart man to be a successful journalist.

The point to which gold declined in New York on Saturday, 100¼, is the lowest touched since the premium began, seventeen years ago.

The largest park in the world is Epping Forrest, in Essex county, England. It is estimated to contain 12,000 acres.

Bismarck is endeavoring to obtain a simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora and the Russians from the neighborhood of Constantinople.

It is believed that the dislike of the Turkish people toward Russia is so great that the Porte would not dare venture on a Russian alliance, even if it so desired.

The members of the San Francisco Police force have been notified that from this time henceforth they will not be permitted to smoke pipes, cigars, or cigarettes while on duty.

There is on deposit in the savings banks of San Francisco now the large sum of $61,000,000. During the last twenty years the savings banks of that city have disbursed to the depositors the sum of $41,000,000 in interest.

Large quantities of quinine have recently been made in the American market on Russian Government account, and the price of the drug has rapidly advanced. The purchases in the New York market alone amount to 200,000 pounds.

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining the required number of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses for the public schools of Prussia. In the beginning of June, 1877, there were 4,381 such appointments vacant.

Tobacco-smoking is on the increase. In 1840 the quantity of tobacco used in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was less than fourteen ounces a head of population; in 1876 it was one pound seven and one-half ounces a head.

The Emperor of Japan has established an order of merit, and is sending around decorations of the second and third class with a lavish hand. The first class is reserved for very eminent merit, and it has just been bestowed on the Emperor of Russia.

A thunder storm passed over Leavenworth, Kansas, Wednesday afternoon, inflicting severe damage. Houses were unroofed, trees were blown down and sidewalks lifted bodily up and hurled through the air. The storm almost reached the fury of a tornado.

The Russian government has entered into a heavy contract with a dredging firm of New York city. The design is to dredge out a broad ship channel, twenty feet in depth and ten miles in length, through the lagoon which separates Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

Mixed grasses produce the best pastures, and no difference is discoverable between the so-called grain farm and that produced on farms devoted entirely to grass and permanent pastures; but the milk from high, dry lands is much superior to that from the low lands.

Gallipoli, where the last remnant of the field army of the Turkish empire is assembled, was the first town occupied by the Turks in Europe. It was captured in 1356, by Orkhan, the son and successor of Othman or Ottoman, who is usually regarded as the founder of the Turkish empire.

A report has been made to the British Parliament on the practicability of removing the Eddystone rocks without rebuilding the light house thereon. To obtain the safe minimum depth of seven fathoms it would be necessary to remove 100,000 yards, or 2,000,000 tons of rock at a cost of $2,500,000.

The *Manufacturer and Builder* makes a minute calculation of the expense and advantages of the electric light, as compared with other methods of illumination, and concludes that it is seven times cheaper than gas, motive power not included; and four times cheaper, taking into account the cost of driving.

Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, reports that the Director of the Paris Observatory announces the discovery by Prof. Coggia, at Marseilles, on the 12th of April, of a planet of the tenth magnitude, 12 hours 35 minutes right ascension, 90 degrees 57 minutes declination, with a daily motion of two minutes.

A scheme for connecting the Prussian capital with the sea by means of a navigable canal, provided with locks, so as to enable vessels to ascend to a higher level, is pronounced feasible by the Polytechnic Society of Berlin. Berlin is situated about 105 feet above the level of the Baltic, which is about equal to that of the German Ocean.

The New York Congressmen are said to be disgusted over a rumor that the President intends removing some of the principal officers in the New York Custom House. Some of them are said to have told the President that such removal would probably result in the loss of two or three Republican Congressmen in that State.

Cuvier, Byron, and the first Napoleon required larger hats than the average man. Bismarck and Moltke measure more around the crown than the Emperor William. The head increases in volume with the ordinary mortal until the age of 45. Women have small heads, but a deal of mischief is sometimes in them.

An oyster shell was recently found in the Diablo Mountains, at an elevation of over 4,000 feet, by William Glenn, ten inches in length and twenty-four inches in circumference at the longest part. The shell weighs 5½ pounds. The section of country in which this shell was found is full of curious fossilized bones, shells and wood.

Count Casimir Pulaski, a brigadier-general in the Revolution, fell at the siege of Savannah in 1779. His pay account was never settled. Now comes Josephine Sufferyki Jaroski, a direct descendant, claiming from Congress $100,000 as pay and pension. It is possible that an able-bodied statute of limitations might be made to apply in this case.

One-third of the lumber business of all the State is done on this coast. The total trade is estimated at $145,000,000, while the annual exports from San Francisco are $13,000,000. Over one hundred species of forest trees are used of which forty are evergreens. In 1876 California produced 492,363,100 feet of lumber and 116,222,700 shingles.—*Marysville Appeal.*

Miller & Lux are said to have nearly 700,000 acres in all in California, an area nearly as great as the State of Rhode Island. There must be at least 400,000 acres in one body, running in strips ten or twelve miles wide, and sixty miles long from Hill's Ferry southward. They own about 80,000 head of cattle, and last year their new-born calves numbered 25,000.

The Philharmonic Society of San Francisco has purchased a quantity of land from the Sacramento Bank, and will set out shade trees, etc., on it this spring. It is probable that the Society will erect a building thereon at an early day, and establish a school of music; at least this is their intention now. The Society will make an excursion to Calisin a few days.

The Chinese are reported to possess the art of painting porcelain with fishes and other creatures in such a manner that the figures do not appear to the eye till the vessels are filled with liquor. It would be hardly possible to import the practice of this art into any country, for, after the drinking vessels in common use here have been filled once or twice, the revelers are not in a condition to see anything.

A house in Boston dealing largely in woolen goods have been so often cheated by fabrics professing to be all-wool, and found to contain a large admixture of cotton, that it now submits all specimens, before purchasing, to a chemical test, in which the wool and the cotton, if the latter be present, are separated, and the fraud made evident. It is difficult to discover the cheat by ordinary inspection, the cotton and wool are mixed and carded together before being spun into yarn. In this way the most experienced buyer may be deceived.

The German correspondent of the London *Guardian* writes: If we might judge of a nation's prosperity by the condition of its statesmen, Prussia ought to be called the sick man of Europe. The Chancelor complains that six months' leave has done him no good, and he wants a longer rest; the Vice-President and Minister of Finance is going on only until his successor can be found. The Minister of the Interior is absent on sick leave, and resolved not again to enter on full work; the Minister of Justice is so shattered in health that his continuing in office is only a matter of time, and the Minister of Education has but just resumed work after a serious illness, from which he is not wholly recovered.

It has been decided by the German Military authorities to provide the new forts at Strasburg, Cologne, and Ingolstadt with armored turrets and batteries similar to those already adopted for the fortifications of Metz and Geestemunde, on the estuary of the Weser. The armor for each turrett consists of six or eight large plates which are fastened together in a peculiar manner, neither bolts or rivets being employed. The armor consists of hardened cast iron, and in the land defences the plates protecting the embrasures are about 21 inches thick, and in the coast batteries from 23 to 24 inches; while the plates forming the roof of the turret are sufficiently thick to resist the shells fired from 10-inch howitzers. In each turrett provision is made for mounting two pieces of ordnance.

There are 72 postmistresses and about 30,000 postmasters in the United States.

The Workingmen will meet next Wednesday evening to nominate a Board of Town Trustees.

A Commandery of Knights Templar has been organized and is now in working order in Santa Rosa.

The "Nationals" are going to put a ticket in the field in San Francisco for the Constitutional Convention.

Eight car loads of young oysters have arrived from the East, and will be planted in the beds near San Francisco.

Grasshopper eggs have been found in vast numbers in Sierra Valley, but it is believed that the Spring storms will kill the young as soon as they are hatched.

The Lake Chabot at Oakland is said to contain a supply of water sufficient for a city of 100,000 inhabitants for two years.

Tennyson got $1,500 for his last ballad, and it was'nt much of a ballad either. The "Charge of the Light Brigade" is entirely eclipsed by the later charges of the poet-laureate.

Reports from San Joaquin state that the wheat yield will be immense. Livermore Valley speaks for itself. San Ramon is also covered with heavy fields, which promise to exceed the yield of last year.

California canned fruit is in good demand in Australia. California fresh salmon put up in ice is now sold in Australian markets, where it is received in a perfect state of preservation and it is said that it will be exported to England in the same way. Californian leather is being exported to Eastern markets and to Japan.

Eggs sell in Maine for a dollar and a half a dozen. In order to give them this value the shells are perforated with two holes, the original contents blown out and the vacant place filled with whiskey. All this on account of the Maine liquor law. Another dodge is the patent faucet, which turned one way yields vinegar, and another way ale.

The Indian famine has cost the East India government $46,250,000, and it is proposed by the authorities hereafter to regard these visitations as regularly recurring and not as exceptional events, and to make preparations for them by laying up $7,500,000 a year, so as to meet the scourge when it comes without unduly disturbing the revenue.

There is a keen competition between two lines of steamers running from Glasgow to Dublin, and the fares have been reduced to 50 cents for each journey. It is thought the rivalry will reach the height it did some 20 years ago, when the two companies not only carried passengers for nothing, but one gave each male person a glass of Scotch or Irish whisky, according to his nationality.

An English writer says that the English Constitution itself, from which the collonial theory is supposed to be copied, is, in its present form, of recent origin, and it is almost entirely unwritten and informal. As English law has in all times emanated from the Judges, the English Constitution reposes on the practice of Parliament, on the traditions of statesmen, and on the more or less vague opinions of the educated classes.

Among the schemes perpetrated during the last days of the Legislature, which has just come to light, is the act taking Staten Island, containing about ten thousand acres of land, from Sacramento county and attaching it to no other county, thus making it impossible to collect any taxes whatever from that island for the next two years. The amount of taxes collected last year was about $2,500. The bill purported to annex the island to San Joaquin county.

During the last four months Ceylon has been visited by a succession of floods, which have caused great destruction of property and seriously impaired the prospects of the coming coffee crop. In some districts as much as 50 inches of rain have been registered in 20 days; and from the first of November to the 20th of January last, 130 inches of rain was gauged at Laggala. The natives express the opinion that the sky is moth-eaten, and hence the constant leakage.

Sixty-one years ago was the year without a Summer. Frost occurred every month in the year 1816. Ice formed half an inch thick in May. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York, and also in Massachusetts in June. Ice was formed of the thickness of a common window glass throughout New York on the 5th of July. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut in August and dried for fodder, and farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1815 for the seed of the Spring of 1817.

English papers assert that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between the Governments of Prussia and Japan. On the strength of this rumor the English Admiralty offered to purchase two powerful iron-clads, the *Foo-Sa* and the *Con-Go*, which had been built in England for Japan, but the offer though very advantageous from a pecuniary standpoint, was twice peremptorily declined. In case of a war with England, Japan's young navy could be of great assistance to Russia in defending her Asiatic coast, and Japanese harbors would offer excellent ports of refuge for privateers preying upon English commerce, says the *Chronicle.*

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

BENJAMIN ELY and J. GRIFFIN, Plaintiffs, vs. JAMES W. HOWARD, SARAH M. HOWARD and JOSEPH HEWITT, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said County, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to JAMES W. HOWARD, SARAH M. HOWARD and JOSEPH HEWITT, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiffs in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, then within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage described in the said Complaint, and executed by the said JAMES W. HOWARD and SARAH M. HOWARD on the 9th day of December, A.D. 1875, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing even date therewith, made and executed by JAMES W. HOWARD, for the sum of $4,700 with interest at the rate of one and one-fourth per cent. per month until paid; that the premises conveyed by said Mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory note and the interest then found due, together with the Attorney's fees provided for in said mortgage, and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said defendants for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendants, and all persons claiming by, through or under them may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, this 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

[SEAL.] D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By JAS. C. HARLAN, Deputy Clerk.
F. E. BAKER, Att'y for Plaintiffs. mh21w2m

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Sixth Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo.

JOSEPH MELVIN, Executor of the Estate of J. C. MELVIN, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. SAMUEL J. KEEFHOVEN, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to SAMUEL J. KEEFHOVEN:

You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of JOSEPH MELVIN, Executor of the Estate of J. C. MELVIN, in said Court filed against you within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the Fifth day of March, 1878, in said Court.

Said action is brought to recover judgment against said Defendant for the sum of Nine hundred and eighty-two and one-half ($982.50) Dollars balance due on a certain promissory note executed by Defendant to J. C. MELVIN with interest thereon from this date at the rate of 1¼ per cent. per month, and for costs of suit, all of which will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein, reference to which is hereby made for further particulars; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, Plaintiff will take default and apply to the Court for the relief demanded and judgment for the sum of $982.50 and costs of suit.

In testimony whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this Fifth day of March, A.D. 1878.

[SEAL.] D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
J. C. BALL, Attorney for Plaintiff. mh7w2m

Voters Attention.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE County Clerk will be at the following places on the days hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of re-registering the voters of Yolo County:

CACHEVILLE—Saturday, April 27th, at Griffith's Store.

KNIGHTS LANDING—Monday, April 29th, at Union Hotel.

BLACKS STATION—Friday, May 3d, at Huston's Store.

DUNNIGAN—Saturday, May 4th, at Lewis' Hotel.

MADISON—Monday, May 6th, at Hilliker's Hotel.

LANGVILLE—Tuesday, May 7th, at Appleby Hotel.

WINTERS—Wednesday, May 8th, at Justice Hulse's Office.

DAVISVILLE—Thursday, May 9th, at Marden's Hotel.

WASHINGTON—Friday, May 10th, at Olive Branch Hotel.

CLARKSBURG—Saturday, May 11th, at Weber's Store.

Pursuant to an Act of the Legislature the old Great Register cannot be used for election purposes after June 1st, 1878.

By Order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. M. BURNS,
apllwtd County Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of L. M. Moore, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administratrix of the Estate of L. M. MOORE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the late residence of the deceased, on the Sacramento river, east from Woodland, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

April 14th, 1878.

E. A. MOORE, Administratrix.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. ap21w5t

TO OWNERS OF WOOD-BURNING THRESHING ENGINES!

MR. C. I. HALL

Announces to the people of this section that he is now prepared to change, at a nominal cost, Wood-burning Threshing Engines so that **STRAW CAN BE BURNED IN THEM** for Fuel, and warrants them to be equal to the best Straw-burner in the market. He has CHANGED A NUMBER DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS and never has had one fail to

MAKE AS MUCH STEAM WITH STRAW

AS WITH WOOD!

For further particulars apply to C. I. HALL, care of **Baker & Hamilton**, San Francisco and Sacramento.

☞ Parties wishing New Engines with his Straw-burning Attachment will save money by consulting Mr. Hall before making a purchase elsewhere. mli24w3m

DESIRABLE Woodland Property FOR SALE!

Livery Stable, Stock, Family Residence

AND OTHER PROPERTY!

The undersigned desires to sell, immediately, the well known **ELDORADO LIVERY STABLE**, with all the Horses, Vehicles, Harnesses, etc., connected with the business.

Also, the property adjoining, on the corner of Third and Main streets.

Also, his Private Residence, a commodious and comfortable house, on Third—north of Court street.

The above property will be sold together or separately, as desired, **at a Low Price and on Easy Terms!**

For further particulars apply to

T. C. POCKMAN.

Woodland, March 21st, 1878. mh21-dw1m

The Unloading Derrick AND STACKER!

A GOOD THING FOR THE FARMERS.

The undersigned is manufacturing at Davisville this ingenious labor-saving device, which has been patented, and which has been thoroughly tested in this county heretofore. It consists of a rope running placed in the bed of the wagon, which is raised with the load by pulleys and ropes attached to a swinging derrick, and carried to any desired height or position on the stack.

ONE MAN AND A MULE

Can manage the whole thing. It does its work well and rapidly. For further information apply to

JOHN D. WINTERS, Davisville.
ap5dw1m

ENRIGHT'S STRAW BURNING ENGINE.

I respectfully beg leave to inform the public and parties intending to purchase Portable Straw-Burning Engines for threshing purposes for 1878, that I offer for sale this season **Straw Burning Engines** superior to any I have heretofore made, at reasonable prices, and that I will give a satisfactory bond to any party buying an Engine from me or my agents, that I will protect them in the use and right of using, and against all Patent law suits.

JOSEPH ENRIGHT,
ap7dw2m San Jose, Cal.

H. KUHN & BRO.,

OPP. PORTER'S STORE, MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

Dealers in Tinware,

STOVES, RANGES,

PUMPS, WATER PIPES,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Roofing, Plumbing, Gasfitting,

Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes,

MADE TO ORDER.

☞ All orders from the country promptly attended to. ap26dw

SHEET MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE!

We have a forty-page catalogue of Sheet Music containing **1,100** pieces of music, from which—until further notice—music will be retailed at one-half price. Address

JOHN F. COOPER'S MUSIC STORE,
ap24dw1m Cor. 6th & J Sts., Sacramento.

JOHN KELLY, JR. A. M. SHIELDS.

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BET. MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Kelly & Shields, Proprietors.

Terms, $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Coach free to the Hotel. ap17dw

DAILY STAGE TO MADISON.

This Stage—a good four-horse Coach—leaves WOODLAND every morning, Sundays excepted, at 6 A.M. Returning, leaves MADISON at 1 P.M., connecting with tri-weekly stage for Cal. Q. S. Mines at Madison. This arrangement will continue until further notice,

ap24d2w,w4t H. C. DUNCAN, Prop'r.

$8,000.

For Sale---160 Acres of Land

With good crop of Summer-fallowed Club Wheat growing.

For further particulars, inquire of F. S. FREEMAN or A. C. KEAN, Woodland. ap23dwtf

UCAN make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free, by TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. mh11d6mwly

SPRING GOODS!

1878.

A. NICKLESBURG & BRO.

We wish to inform the public that we have been receiving daily for the past three weeks

SPRING GOODS!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

And as our stock is now complete in every line we invite all to come and take a look. Only purchase if the article as well as the price suits. Every thing else is as usual, especially our principle of doing a

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS!

No humbugs nor exaggerations, but we let the people be the judges. Soliciting an early call we remain

Very Respectfully,

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

Sole Agents for MME. DEMOREST'S most Reliable Patterns, of which we have the latest for the

SPRING OF 1878.

ap4wtf

BLACK'S,

1878.

HUSTON BROS.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN GRAIN

And Other Farm Produce,

Having Closed their Store at Knights Landing,

—HAVE—

CONCENTRATED THEIR BUSINESS

AT BLACKS,

And in view of the Splendid Prospects for Crops have laid in a

VERY HEAVY

Spring Stock

Embracing All Kinds of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE.

Agricultural Machinery

—AND—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Of the Most Approved Styles.

BOB AND ED.

Have flung out the banner on the outer wall, and are on hand to wait upon their patrons, guaranteeing beforehand that all who favor them with a call shall go away feeling satisfied.

THE LATCH STRING IS OUT,

And all are most respectfully invited to call and make their purchases.

ap1lw3m **HUSTON BROS.**

SACRAMENTO

AS A TRADE CENTER.

The business men of Sacramento, as well as all her people, have now the firmest confidence in

HER FUTURE GREATNESS!

She has withstood

THE GREATEST FLOOD ON RECORD

IN THIS VALLEY,

And has demonstrated beyond a question that with the careful measures being adopted for the perpetuity of her system of levees, she is forever safe from the ravages of the waters.

How and Why She Can Supply Goods of Every Description CHEAPER

Than They can be Bought in San Francisco.

We answer—because she has advantages possessed by no other locality—saving in freight charges, wharf rates low rents and light expense. Her merchants buy direct from the large manufactories of the East and have the goods shipped by rail to their doors.

Sacramento contains some of the oldest and most firmly established merchants on this coast—including everything in the line of groceries, hardware, agricultural implements, paints and oils, stationery, crockery, liquors, drugs, clothing, carpets, gas fittings, jewelry, woodenware and earthenware, furniture, stoves and tinware, boots and shoes, etc.

Her manufactures are entensive and varied, including carriages and wagons, machinery, brass works, pails and tubs, boxes, brooms and matches, plows, harness, cloths, gloves, confectionery, pottery, iron work, sashes, doors, etc., soap, yeast powder, marble works, pumps, windmills, fanningmills leather, etc.

Her lumber yards are among the most extensive in the State; her foundries and machine shops are among the best; her brewries numerous and good; in fact there is not a line of business which may be mentioned which is not represented in Sacramento.

She possesses many fine dry goods houses, clothing houses, millinery shops, fancy goods stores, etc., her book and news depots are of the best. She possesses every facility for doing any style of printing and binding. No better hotels or markets can be found anywhere.

INTERIOR MERCHANTS intending to make purchases for the spring and summer of 1878 will find it to their advantage to

STOP AT SACRAMENTO

And talk with our Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers, and thus

Save Time and Money!

We offer quick supplies, low prices and a saving in freight charges.

Sacramento Can and Will Sell Cheaper

Than any other City or Town on this Coast,

—AND—

Give as Good an Article.

ap4wim

Notice is Given,

That through failing health I am compelled to sell my Farm of

4,567 Acres of Land

In Yolo County, situated within

HALF MILE OF DUNNIGAN STATION

ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.,

And known as

"THE BUCKEYE RANCH."

Some of the same land produced Forty Bushels per acre of Wheat in the dry year of '77. The Sacramento River is four miles East of the Ranch, and Wheat is always worth from five to ten cents per 100 lbs. more at the River than in Woodland, and with light teams can haul two loads of Grain daily.

I WILL SELL ABOUT

75 head Horses and Mules

—AND—

100 HEAD OF CATTLE:

About Forty head of which are Dairy Cows—the balance Young Stock; also,

300 HEAD OF HOGS!

And if any person wishes to purchase a DAIRY FARM, I will sell my

FARM OF 1,140 ACRES

IN PLUMAS COUNTY!

☞ The above lands will be sold in a body or in parcels to suit; the terms will be one-half cash, and the balance can remain one, two or three years—at the option of the purchaser—on small interest. **THE AGRICULTURAL TOOLS** will be sold. All the above property will be sold at Private Sale, and if not disposed of before June next, will be sold at Auction. For particulars, apply to

W. J. CLARKE,
jà2dw On the Premises.

MACK WEBBER,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc.

Particular Attention Given to Compounding Prescriptions.

Store accessible at all hours. ☞ One door west of Express Office. ap16dw

WESTERN HOTEL,

Nos. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 and 51 K Street,

One Block from R.R. Depot & Steamer Landing.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

A new and elegantly furnished Hotel with all modern improvements.

Board & Lodging, $1 to $1.50 per day; Meals, 25c.

An Omnibus will convey passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

ap9lw WM. LAND, Proprietor.

T. M. PRIOR,

Harness & Saddle Maker,

Two Doors West of Express Office,

WOODLAND, - - - - - CAL.

Only Importer from the East.

Everything in my line constantly on hand, or made to order, and sold at lowest living rates. feldw

FOR SALE!

A 160-Acre, First-Class Farm

Now under cultivation, with Dwelling-house and improvements, located ten miles from Davisville. For further particulars inquire of

HAGAN & MANHEIM,
ap8dw1m Davisville, Cal.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. $5 Outfit $60 free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. mh1ld6mwly

Spring Stock

—OF—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

—AT—

Madison!

MY NEW SPRING STOCK EMBRACES

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

—AND—

Almost Everything Else

THAT A FAMILY WANTS!

I BELIEVE IN QUICK SALES

AND SMALL PROFITS!

Which the public will find out if they give me a trial.

☞ On all sums traded amounting to over Five Dollars and paid in gold, a discount of 12½ per cent. will be allowed; if paid in silver, 6 per cent.

COME AND SEE ME.

A. HAINES.

MADISON, YOLO COUNTY, April 15th, 1877. mh16-3m

— AT THE —

CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,

WOODLAND,

May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

☞ If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor, MRS. C. H. SPRAGUE,
ap17wtf Woodland.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT

G. W. GREENE'S JEWELRY STORE,

MAIN STREET,

COLLEGE BLOCK, - - WOODLAND,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

ap1-1m

J. G. JOHNSON, *San Francisco.* A. MOSSMAYER, *Woodland.*

CITY MARKET,

WOODLAND.

JOHNSON & MOSSMAYER,

PROPRIETORS.

Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.

HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID

—FOR—

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS!

ap19-w

AITKEN & FISH,

PREMIUM

PIONEER

Marble Works,

177 K STREET,

Between 6th & 7th,

ap11w3m **SACRAMENTO, CAL.**

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

A large assortment always on hand which will be sold at reasonable prices. Also, GENERAL UNDERTAKER! I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a First-Class Hearse, so that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice. **Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,** opp. Peckman's Livery Stables, Woodland. mh7w3m

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING!

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's and the Domestic Patterns; also for the

The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments. fe19w

S. A. WOLFE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

S. W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.

mh15-w3m

D. RAY, M.D.,

Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Iowa; also Graduate of Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio,

Has returned to his old home in Woodland for the purpose of practicing his profession. Pays particular attention to Chronic Diseases and diseases of Women and Children.

OFFICE, Room No. 1 Excelsior Block mh15w

PACIFIC HOTEL,

Corner K and Fifth Streets,

Sacramento, California.

C. F. SINGLETON, PROP'R.

Board and Lodging, $1.50 @ $2.50 per Day; Per Week, $6 to $10, according to Room.

Free Coach to the House. a1w3m

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE 1878.

Langville and Madison,

YOLO COUNTY.

W. LEVY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods,

—AND—

General Merchandise,

AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.

Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,

Building & Shelf Hardware

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

ETC., ETC.

Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.

CALL AT LEVY'S.

Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.

GRAIN SACKS,

ON HAND AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

May 24, 1877. fe1-3m

R. FORRESTER,

SUCCESSOR TO

LUDDEN & FORRESTER,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,

GLASSWARE & CROCKERY!

☞ AGENT FOR THE

CAPITAL WOOLEN MILL CASSIMERES

—AND—

S. K. DODGE'S BUCK GLOVES!

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I would call attention to the fact that I am offering you Bargains which cannot be obtained elsewhere, I can convince everybody that I mean just what I say and say just what I mean. But the best way to test the truthfulness of this assertion is to call and examine my stock and prices, always remembering that I DEFY COMPETITION in every particular.

A Large Stock of Goods Suitable for the Fall Trade

IS NOW BEING RECEIVED.

ap1w1m

Forty Acres of Land

FOR SALE

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rapley's corner on the south side of Main street, known as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

A Splendid Chance for Investment,

As Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office. my17-tf

REMOVAL.

J. A. Wilson,

FURNITURE DEALER,

Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to

111 J STREET,

A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a Splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.

J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,

SACRAMENTO.

fe7-3m

Carriage & Wagon Making

HORSE-SHOEING

AND GENERAL JOBBING,

By Deitz & Knox,

Cor. 2d and Main Sts.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

We manufacture all kinds of Vehicles and Farming Implements to order, employing none but the best workmen and materials. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

fe15w **DEITZ & KNOX, Propr's.**

THOMAS POWELL'S Patent Derrick AND NETS.

This stacking rig has given unbounded satisfaction in stacking hay, grain and straw from the wagon. Only one minute required to unload. It is warranted to have no equal in the United States. Its workings are always guaranteed. Parties wishing to purchase should call on or address

BYRON JACKSON,

mh28wtf Agent, Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal

A. WEAVER,

HAS REMOVED

From his old stand to his new building,

East of Washington Hall,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING,

WAGON-MAKING,

AND REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE,

In the Best Manner and at Reasonable Rates.

mh5w3m

C. W. PROCTOR,

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND

feldw